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AND
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ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$3.00



The Rewards of Friendship



Modern Farming

depends upon tractors, to a large extent, for power. On January 1, 1926, there were 258,608 tractors on the farms of ten Middle Western States.

A tremendous amount of money, over 245 million dollars, has been invested for these tractors, by the farmers of the Middle West.

Is it a paying investment? It is, if the farmer keeps his tractor properly lubricated with the correct grade of Polarine. A tractor, lubricated with Polarine, can be depended upon to run steadily and provide the economical power which means greater profits for the farmer.

Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has put at the service of the farmer, its vast resources and scientific skill to solve his problem of lubrication. The staff of lubricating experts in the service of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) have worked for years, studying tractor lubrication, testing and experimenting in the laboratory and in the field.

Polarine, the perfect motor oil for tractors, is the result. It is the finest product of modern lubricating science.

Polarine makes a tractor a paying investment, by enabling it to run with steady power and to last as long as it should last.

The cost of lubricating your tractor is small, but the importance of correct lubrication is great. Polarine in your tractor makes it a dependable machine.

Modern farming depends upon tractors for power—and the tractors, in turn, depend upon Polarine.

Standard Oil Company
910 So. Michigan Ave. (Indiana) Chicago, Illinois

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

Tractors

| Trade Name | Motor Oil | Trade Name | Motor Oil |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Advance-Rumely | | Keck Gommerman | S. H. |
| Oil Pull | E.H. | LaCrosse | E.H. |
| Allis Chalmers 15-25, 20-35 | S. H. | Lauson | S. H. |
| Allwork | S. H. | Little Giant | S. H. |
| Appleton | S. H. | Lombard | S. H. |
| Aro | H. | McCormick-Deering | H. |
| Bates, Steel Mule and others | S. H. | Mead Morrison | S. H. |
| Capital | E.H. | Minneapolis | E.H. |
| Case, 12-20, 15-27, 18-32 | H. | Moline | S. H. |
| Case, 22-40, 40-72, 25-45 | S. H. | Monarch | S. H. |
| Caterpillar, 2 ton | H. | Nichols & Shepard | E.H. |
| Caterpillar, others | E.H. | Nilson | S. H. |
| Centaur | H. | Pioneer | E.H. |
| Cletrac | S. H. | Rock Island Heider | S. H. |
| Cultor | F. | Russell, (except Giant) | S. H. |
| Eagle | E.H. | Shawnee | H. |
| E. B. | S. H. | Tioga | H. |
| Fitch Four Drive | S. H. | Topp-Stewart | S. H. |
| Flour City | E.H. | Toro | H. |
| Fordson | S. H. | Townsend | E.H. |
| Frick | S. H. | Traylor | H. |
| Gray | S. H. | Twin City, (except 40-65) | S. H. |
| Hart Parr | E.H. | Wallis | S. H. |
| Huber | S. H. | Waterloo Boy | S. H. |
| J. T. | S. H. | Wetmore | S. H. |
| John Deere | S. H. | Wisconsin | S. H. |
| | | Yuba Ball Tread | S. H. |

Garden Tractors

| Trade Name | Motor Oil | Trade Name | Motor Oil |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Acme | H. | Red E. | H. |
| Aro | H. | Shaw | H. |
| Beeman | H. | Spray-Mor | S. H. |
| Bolens | H. | Spry Wheel | H. |
| Bready | H. | Standard | H. |
| Centaur | H. | Utilitor | H. |
| Clip Mor | S. H. | | |
| Do-It-All | S. H. | | |
| Federal | H. | | |
| Gilson | H. | | |
| Gro-Mor | H. | | |
| Gro-Mor Jr. | S. H. | | |
| Gravelly | H. | | |
| Kin Kade | H. | | |
| N. B. | H. | | |

KEY

H.—Polarine Heavy
S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy
E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy
F.—Polarine F

If tractor is operated in cold weather, use next lighter grade.

N.B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Station.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXVII

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY ESTABLISHED 1843

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER XI

A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

Will the Combine Invade the East?

Experiments Indicate That the Small Farmer May Soon Enjoy its Efficiency

THE harvester-thresher combine, successful in the great plains and in the prairie states, as well as on the west coast, now is invading states outside the winter wheat area.

At least, it is being tried. Manufacturers of threshing machinery, believing that the combine arrangement might reduce costs and prove profitable on small grain fields as well, have built a machine adapted to the small farm, and farmers in several states of the great lakes have already seen it operate to their advantage.

But a machine is not proved as to its worth under all conditions until it has been subjected to the most adverse circumstances. And Wisconsin, with its medium-sized farms and its small, rolling grain fields, was sought as a stage for experimenting and demonstrating the new device under more unfavorable conditions of humidity and topography.

A representative firm of thresher builders sent a combine to be tested out under typical lake state farm conditions. On August 2, with oats and barley full and ripe and ready for the knife, and with fair weather promised, a tractor-driven combine with a nine-foot header was swung into line for a thirty-two-acre job.

Is Simple Machine.

The small combine at first glance seems a simple device, compared to the complicated binder, to say nothing of the thresher itself. And on second view the new machine is even

simpler. The header, or reel, tips the grain, the sickle cuts it, and the draper or apron, carries it directly into the cylinder. A wheel near the cylinder, manned by the operator, governs the dip of the sickle for cutting close to the ground or near the head.

There is no binding or shocking; no pitching; no stacking; no repitching into the threshing machine, as in the

By Gerald Jenny

wind-row as the machine moves forward.

Inside the machine, the chaff is blown off the kernels in a final separation, and an elevator carries the grain either into a temporary bin, or directly into the wagon.

Give it the Once-over.

For three days, farmers, machine experts, and press men watched the

Would the system reduce labor costs? How many farmers would it take to make a combine worth buying?

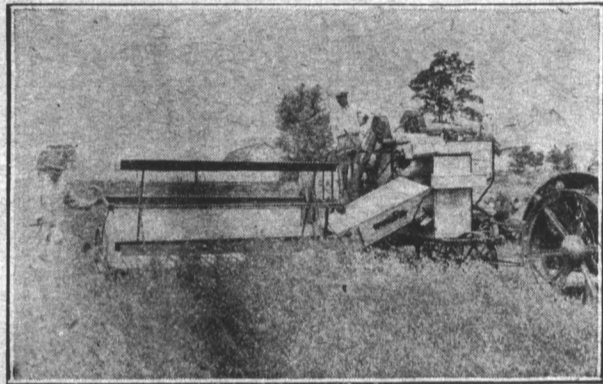
Authorities in the department of agricultural engineering of the University of Wisconsin, under whose direction the experiment was carried on, found this first attempt successful and they believe that the harvester-thresher combine is sound enough in principle to become adapted to the medium-sized and gently-rolling farms of the lake states. Those who witnessed the maiden effort declared that the indications are good, and promise continued success.

Advantages Are Many.

In the first place, they observed, the grain can be allowed to stand until more nearly ripe than under the old method of stacking and sweating, since it is cut and threshed within the same minute. In fact, the ripening season for oats, wheat, and barley can be prolonged two or three days.

In the second place, while ripe and well-matured grain needs no additional drying in the granary, grain which must be cut a few days before its time can be "blown" while in the bin. This process, it is felt, can make the kernels quite safe from sweating in storage. Even at that, the cost of blowing, including the expenses of fan equipment and maintenance and bin construction, is so little—amounting to about a penny a bushel—that it cannot overreach the saving in machinery.

(Continued on page 230).



THIS small type combine is built for use on smaller farms of the lake states. Extensive tests have already been made, and engineers feel certain that it will displace our present harvesters.

old days. All these details are obviated by one simple operation—from draper to cylinder. Here the grain is separated as in the old type. Heads and straw part company, the heads falling through sieves to the bottom pan, while the teeth of the movable shoes work the straw out to the rear, where it falls to the ground and makes a

experiment keenly. Would the outfit work? Would it operate to advantage on small farms? Would it pick up lodged grain? Would it take extra costs to dry the grain in the bin without the usual stack-sweat period? How large a crew would it take to handle the entire operation from cutting the standing grain to filling the granary?

How the Dane Harvests Grain

Everybody Turns Out When the Reaper Starts

By Viggo Justesen

THERE are nearly as many Danes in America as there are in Denmark, for nearly everyone you meet has some relative or acquaintance in America. As a consequence, the native Dane has had a good opportunity to hear of America, but in many cases he has a badly twisted conception of it.

It is not at all uncommon to hear a gross exaggeration referred to as an "American," and at first it rather got on my nerves for I have never found the Americans any worse than other people when it comes to telling stories. But the reason for the native Dane's skepticism of Americans is obvious when one comes to know them. To the native here, America is America, and he expects it to be the same over the entire country, for he cannot picture to himself the size of America. So, when he hears an American visitor speak of America he takes it for granted that it is so over the entire country.

Take then, for instance, that a Danish farmer has several American visitors during the summer months. First comes one from Iowa and says that corn is the chief crop; along comes another American, but from Dakota, and he says that small grain is the chief crop; another comes from Texas and speaks of cotton; and one comes from a certain section of Wisconsin and tells of the dairying business;

while another comes from California and talks of the weather and prunes. Another from northern Michigan and tells of the potato crop. With such a conglomeration, what is the poor native to think, but that all

Americans are liars. Now, when I speak of home, I am always careful to explain carefully that there is a chance for a difference in the various sections of the country, for if I don't the native will at once make a gener-



This is Not a Harvest Party, but the Ordinary Harvest Scene in the Little Country of Denmark.

alization, and generalizations are dangerous.

In order to avoid making the same mistake when writing about Denmark, I thought it best to take a trip through the country to make sure, and I have been surprised to see the large variety of crops that is possible to grow, even in such a small country. On the farms small grain is, of course, the same throughout the country and every farmer has his field of beets, but the methods of harvesting are vastly different.

If one takes a trip through Denmark during the first week of August, he will see the rye harvest in full swing and he will see all the methods of reaping known to mankind from the cythe and cradle that we at home associate with the Revolutionary period, to the most modern binder pulled by an American-made tractor, and all methods in between, including the mower, and especially the old-fashioned reaper which is associated with the period after the Civil War. Which of the three methods, cythe, reaper or binder, is most used in the country, I hesitate to say.

Where I am visiting at present, in the eastern part of the peninsula, Jutland, one sees a large number of reapers, and on the farm where I am visiting at present, such a harvester is used.

(Continued on page 240).

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VOLUME CLXVII NUMBER ELEVEN

DETROIT, SEPT. 11, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

The Land Boom

It is very apparent that most of the efforts for government price fixing and farm relief have come from the great middle west. The eastern farmers are not saying much.

The reason for this is probably that the eastern, or mixed-farming farmer did not experience the war land boom that the western fellows did. Land went to \$400, and even \$800 per acre in the cotton and wheat sections; while in Vermont, for instance, land values stayed around \$38 for common farm land, with some of the better selling around \$100.

Furthermore, the farther you get from the great producing sections, the higher the prices, so that the income per acre from corn in the New England states, is in value nearly double that of the middle west. With less interest to pay on the investment, and a greater return from the land, the eastern farmers naturally are not so concerned over relief measures.

Michigan is fortunate in being a diversified state which is not subject to booms. The relation of the investment in farm land, as compared to the income, is much more favorable than in some other states. Having less overhead, and receiving premium prices on staple crops, further improvement of the farm situation here will come from more efficient farming. Greater production per acre, and a lower cost of production will help solve our problems in a business-like way, and will put farming on a more favorable basis. In fact, many successful farmers in this state have said that they are well satisfied with their returns from their efforts and investments in farming during the past few years.

It seems that the greatest need of our state agriculturally is more of that

business efficiency which has made Michigan's great industrial enterprises the talk of the world.

Immigration Law Works

The present immigration law has been highly effective in cutting down the immigration from the southern and eastern countries of Europe. In 1914 a total of 296,414 Italians were allowed to enter the United States, while in the fiscal year ending July 1, 1926, only 9,374 came across our borders. The Polish immigrants were 122,657 in 1914, and 3,175 in 1926. Russians coming here dropped from 44,975 to 938.

The new law says that the annual quota of immigrants from any nation shall be two per cent of the number of foreigners residing in the United States in the year of 1890, but that in no case will the minimum quota be less than 100 persons.

It is figured that under this arrangement, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Ireland will be reduced in their quotas, while Great Britain will gain in numbers. This perhaps will not work a great hardship, since the Scandinavian countries are now not filling their quotas, while the thousands of workers in England who are out of employment are desirous of coming hither.

In all probability it will be easier to maintain American ideals and institutions with our present law in force, than it would, had the comparatively unrestricted conditions of the old law continued. Occasionally the agriculturist may think he is being deprived of help by this law, and the big employer may condemn the provisions because he is unable to have enough cheap labor; but, there is a general feeling that the nation will, in the long run, fare better and contribute more toward the advancement of the race under the law as it now stands.

Libraries On Wheels

It has now been twenty years since the first libraries on wheels were sent out to rural people. Some progress has been made in those two decades in extending the privileges, but not in proportion to the advantages offered by such service. Now with better roads and transportation into remote places, this type of library service is being stimulated through local library associations and through educational departments.

The plan is simple. Patrons borrow books from the library truck and, when read, return them by parcel post or at the time of the next visit of the truck.

The reading habit of Americans has

been somewhat disturbed by other interests, notwithstanding that there is offered today more good reading than this or any other nation ever before enjoyed. In fact, improvement has been necessary to get many of our people to read at all.

But the kick folks get out of just riding around in a car with no object in mind, seems to be waning, so that a reaction toward good reading is due. The emphasis now being given to the library on wheels where library books are not otherwise available, appears to have been well timed, and should be commended to all farm communities not now supplied with an abundance of good books.

Fire Losses Heavy

FIRE losses on the farms of the United States now exceed the tremendous total of \$150,000,000 annually. This approximates the total value of crops raised in this state each year. To reduce losses from this source will require the attention of individual farmers throughout the country. However, some general ideas can be worked out that will aid in protecting farm buildings against loss from fire. To assist in reducing these losses, we would be pleased to publish, for the benefit of our readers, letters from farmers who have devised ways and means of furnishing such protection.

Signs of the Road

THE signs of the road enable one to travel with the certainty that he is going right. They also give him worth while information regarding danger points, and other facts that make motoring more safe and pleasant.

Not only are the state trunk lines well marked, but some counties are marking their roads well. Way up in the northern part of the state, in Leelanau county, the county roads also have numbers and they are as well "signed" as any state road.

All these things a traveler appreciates, especially if he is a stranger in the country. But there is one sign quite often seen along the highways which does not give one the right reaction; it reads, "Don't Kill a Child." This is usually found near schools and is supposed to serve as a word of caution.

The psychology of that sign is not right. It is one of the don'ts, and don'ts, being negative, never have the desired effect upon those to whom they are directed that positive suggestions do.

On M-17, the little town of Lawrence

has some one who better understands psychology. On one of the country roads it has the sign, "Linger Longer in Lawrence. But Please be Careful of our Kiddies." Also, Marshall, on M-17, has a sign as you enter the town from the south, which contains something like this, "You Love Your Children. And We Love Ours. Please be Careful of Ours."

Such signs bring the thought of cooperation and friendship. They suggest kindness and humanity, while the "Don't Kill a Child" sign causes a feeling of repulsion. It brings the thought of brutality and murder to the fore, and has caused many motorists to feel angry because it insinuates that one would purposely kill a child. It is a repulsive mark on one's autoing pleasures. Why wouldn't "Please be Careful of the Children" be more effective?

Fair

WELL, here we are to another week. Seems like life is just one week after another, but some is weaker than others. This past week has been just fair. You see, we've been havin' a fair out our way, so it's been nothin' but fair with us all week.

I am what you call one o' these public spirited fellows, so they gave me a job in charge of the hog exhibits. Even if it's a kinda hoggish undertakin', it's just a fair job.

I don't see why they call 'em fairs. Ours wasn't fair, it was good. The



peopul had lots o' fun spendin' their money fer red lemonade, and ta see Fat Flora. Flora weighed some less than a ton, but I think she was in the wrong part o' the

fair. She ought ta been in the exhibits I had charge of.

And the horse races. That's where you get your sportin' blood agoin'. Seems like when I see some horses runnin' against each other I just can't help gettin' excited. Sofie says I'm more wide awake then than any other time. But I kin tell you, confidently, I'm awake lots o' times when she don't know it. I ain't sleepin' any when there's silk stockings', etc., awalkin' around.

Well, in my department, the hogs didn't get a bit excited about the fair. As long as they could sleep, they was feelin' happy, 'cept when they come ta eatin' time. Then they worked. But Sam Howard and Jim Hudson got real excited over the doin's. You see, both had hogs in fer exhibit and they was a pretty close match. Each one was willin' ta bet his would win the blue ribbon. Well, Jim lost out 'cause the tail o' his hog didn't curl as nice as Sam's, and losin' almost took the curl outta Jim. If Sam would a bet, Jim woulda lost \$25, so he oughta feel glad he didn't bet, but instead he thinks the judge was prejudiced, and he thinks I'm ta blame. Now, I hate ta have a hog come between Jim's and my friendship, even if it is Jim's hog.

Fairs is alright, 'cause they give folkses a change, and that's what most o' us need, even if we give the fair most o' our change. A fair is a fine place ta spend fer foolishness, all you got, but if you feel kinda Scottish in spirit, you kin see lots fer nothin', what'll do you lots o' good. A fair is a educashunal institushun, as well as a place fer foolishness. Sofie says she kin see when I'm attendin' fairs, that my inclinashuns is toward the latter.

HY SYCKLE

To avoid damage from the Hessian fly two things are necessary: One is to delay seeding till after the fly has flown, and the other is to have the soil fertile enough to give size to the wheat before winter is here.

News of the Week

Floods in Illinois and Iowa September 1st, caused millions of dollars damage. Four to eight inches of rain fell. Typhoid and other diseases are following the storm in the New Orleans area.

Lieut. Cyrus K. Bettis, one of the army's crack aviators, died September 1 from injuries caused by his plane striking the side of a mountain in Pennsylvania during a fog.

Thomas Taggart, democratic leader in Indiana, and owner of the French Lick Springs, threatens to sue Edna Ferber, who wrote "So Big," which appeared in our columns, if she does not eliminate from her most recent story, "Show Boat," references to Taggart as a gambler.

One hundred and thirty persons at a Christian Endeavor picnic near Peoria were poisoned from a picnic lunch.

Alberto Guglielmi, brother of Rudolph Valentino, decided to have Rudy buried at Hollywood, California, where he gained his fame.

Fifteen of the twenty-four convicts who escaped from the Ionia prison recently, have been apprehended.

Robert Gabor, a nineteen-year-old Hungarian youth, traveled in this country under the name of Baron Frederick von Krupp and was entertained by Henry Ford, Harvey Fire-

stone and other prominent people. He is now under arrest for passing worthless checks.

Ernest Vierkotter, the German who beat Gertrude Ederle's record swim across the English Channel, will receive a welcome in his home town that will outdo anything ever accorded German emperors.

A new altitude record has just been made by Jean Callizo, of France, who drove his plane away from the earth 12,442 meters, or 40,820 feet, nearly eight miles.

The patronage on the Detroit-Grand Rapids airship line has doubled the expectations of its operators. An average of four persons per trip have been carried.

Recently there was laid another trans-Atlantic cable which is wrapped with permalloy, making it the fastest in transmitting messages. In 1866 the first cable was laid, now there are nineteen.

The production of gasoline smashed all records in July, a total of 24,927,000 barrels being produced.

The Liberal revolutionists in Nicaragua have captured the port of Puerto Cabezas. Three American gunboats have been sent to Nicaragua to protect American interests during the revolution.

Michigan's Shortest Farmers

Winners of Our Recent Contest

SOME buildings are sky scrapers, while others which cling close to the ground are bungalows. It is the same with people, and those who are the subjects of these comments are of the bungalow type of people.

There is really no need of being built like a giraffe in these days of conveniences. It is easy to reach anything that comes in the ordinary needs of the day, even if the soles of one's feet, and the top of his head are not so far apart.

There is a safety and efficiency in



Arthur Charlick probably bought the shortest overalls he could find and then had to turn up considerably. His body was not built very high in the air, so he didn't need very long legs to reach the ground.

compactness. All one needs is room in his body for his vital organs, and there is no special need in having a long esophagus through which the food must pass to get to stomach. And then, when it comes to covering ground, short legs moving fast get there just as quickly as long legs moving slowly.

The first prize in this "short" contest goes to Arthur Charlick, of Oakland county, who stands up as high as four feet two inches from the ground. He tips the scales at ninety pounds and is in perfect health at that. Arthur can do anything in the farming line except pitch hay, and that is where he loses out. He can not load up a big load. But this year he cut seventy-five acres of hay so that others could have some loading to do. Arthur is twenty



John Gerren, in size, is about half-way between the dog and the horse. It must be quite a job for him to curry his horses. Probably he uses a steap ladder to do it.

years old, and we think he is remarkably short for one so straight limbed. There is one thing in which he will not take a back seat, and that is in an auto. He can drive just as fast as any long legged fellow.

Vern Wagner is the same in height as Arthur, but he weighs 103 pounds, or thirteen pounds more. Mr. Wagner is forty-three years old and farms 160 acres of land in Calhoun county. He

says that he finds it very convenient to be short, especially in picking up potatoes and corn. We'd just as soon let Vern pick up our potatoes. He says that a short man is always more active than a tall one, and perhaps he is right. He has always lived on a farm.

Third in our short farmer contest is John Gerren, of Isabella county. The top of his head comes at the four feet, five and one-eighth-inch mark on the tape line. He is thirty-nine years old and is working the farm on which he was born. He tips the scales at 142 pounds and, judging from the picture, it should take everyone of the 142 pounds to handle those big horses. Mr. Gerren thinks it better to have to step on a ladder once in a while than to take a chance of having his head bumped.

Perhaps we have made these remarks long enough for such short subjects.

FAT FARMER CONTEST.

WE have given the tall farmers and the short farmers a chance, so we think it only right to do the same for the heavy ones. In fact, we are anxious to know what farmer in Michigan can put the most pressure to the square inch of ground.

Farmers are supposed to live on the fat of the land, so we ought to have



Vern Wagner's coat reaches the legs just about where some of the short skirts do nowadays. He apparently does not have to bend very far to sit down.

some farmers who would weigh well. Besides we do not think that the boyish figure so sought for by women of today has gotten any of our farmers to take anti-fat dope, rolling or other reducing exercises, or fasting to keep in style. There is a comfortable feeling to be well fed, and a feeling of power to be big.

A prize of five dollars will be given for the picture and a description of the heaviest and largest farmer in the state. Anything interesting regarding his activities will help to win the prize. Three dollars will be given for the second heaviest and largest man, and two dollars for the third biggest one. The pictures submitted should be of actual farmers.

The closing date of this contest is September 27. Please send your contest pictures to the Contest Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

The state police will help in the enforcement of the corn borer quarantine work. They will be stationed on the roads at the edge of the infested area to inspect vehicles going out. The quarantine section extends from Bay City through to Saginaw, Byron, Perry, Chelsea, Jackson and then south to the state line.

Farmer Jones—"I ain't particular, one cow's as good as an udder."

RIGHT NOW

is the time
to start feeding

FUL-O-PEP EGG MASH

for more eggs . . . better eggs . . . bigger profits

There's nothing like Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash for turning a flock of pullets and hens into the most profitable bunch of hard-working layers you have ever had.

And there's no time like SEPTEMBER for starting to use Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and putting your flock on the Ful-O-Pep method of feeding.

Your pullets will be better producers if they get this great Egg Mash NOW. If they have not matured, due to late hatches, continue feeding Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash according to directions.

And for the most profitable year-round results, start NOW to feed your hens on Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains. During the molt feed half Growing Mash and half Egg Mash and see them hurry through the molt and get back to steady laying.

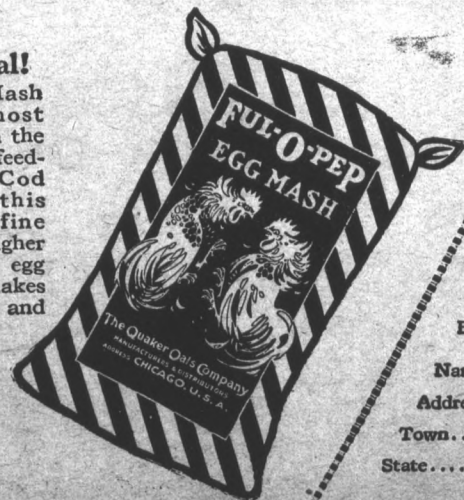
Use this good mash because it is bound to bring you more eggs. Use it because it gives the pullets the start they must have to be unusual producers in months to come. Use it because it makes hens lay uniformly larger eggs, with stronger shells, and because chicks hatched from these eggs will be sturdy and strong.

Right now—at a nearby dealer—there is a fresh new stock of Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash waiting for you. Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains, too.

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

It Contains
Cod Liver Meal!

Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash represents the most modern advance in the science of poultry feeding. It contains Cod Liver Meal and this keeps layers in fine health, promotes higher and more uniform egg production, and makes better-shelled eggs and better hatches.



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Send me, without
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Book.

Name.....

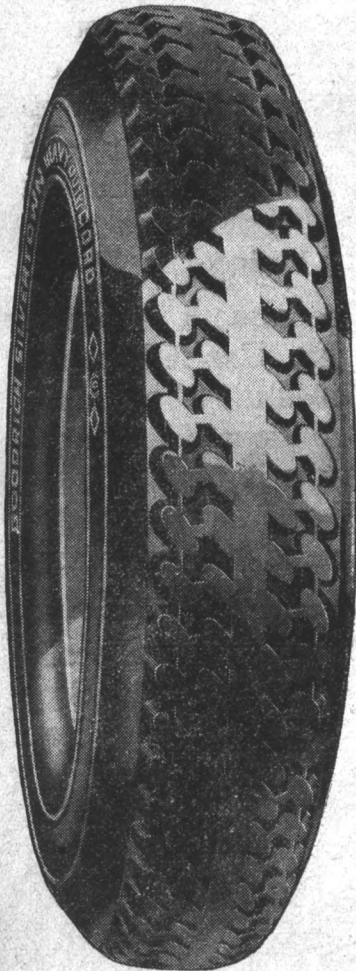
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MINUTES are almost measured in money when crops get up toward top prices. You hear your market reports tonight over the radio—you catch the top of the market tomorrow—if your truck is ready for quick action, on sturdy Silvertowns.

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CUTTING HIGHWAY WEEDS.

I telephoned our road commissioner that there were quite a few Canada thistles growing in our neighborhood, and asked him to see that they were cut down. He said that the law only allows him to pay \$1.50 a day for men to enter a person's land and do this work, and men could not be hired for that price now. Also, is there any law compelling property owners to cut brush outside the highway limits, which cause snow drifts that make the road impassable, and is there a limit to the rate a road commissioner can pay for having such work done?—R. J.

There is no law requiring the owner of land to cut brush or weeds outside of the limits of the highway in this state at the present time, so far as we are aware. The former statute providing for this was repealed by Public Acts (1919) No. 83. The second section of this act requires the highway commissioner to cause weeds and brush in the highway to be cut prior to July 1, in towns south of range 16, and prior to July 15 in towns north of range 16.—Rood.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

My son-in-law is serving a fifteen-month term in Ionia. The members of the town board tell me I am compelled to support my daughter and her three children. I am unable to do this as I have four little ones of my own to feed and clothe, and have much difficulty as it is to make ends meet. I have heard that my daughter could secure \$3.00 for herself and \$3.00 for her children. Can this be done?—C. L.

By Compiled Laws (1915) Section 5191, it is the duty of the parent possessing sufficient ability to support any child who is blind, old, lame or decrepit so as to be unable to support himself or herself, and upon failure of the parent to do so, it is the duty of the superintendent of the poor of the county to apply to the circuit court for an order to compel such relief. By Compiled Laws (1915) Section 2017, it is provided that in case the father is confined in the state prison for crime, leaving dependent children, and upon report by the probation officer of the county, that it is for the best interest of the children that they remain with their mother, the probate court of the county may award out of the fund for the support of the poor, such sum not exceeding \$3.00 a week for each child as the probate court may deem after investigation, to be necessary.

SUSPICION NOT SUFFICIENT.

I lost eight head of cattle which I believe is due to poisoning. One of the cow's stomach was sent away and showed it was poisoned with lead. The person whom I hold responsible for this catastrophe is the man who rented his farm to us last year. Before we left he said we would not have as much as we had then when he got through with us. He has lost everything by mortgage. Many other people have complained about him because of the damage he causes to their property. What can legally be done concerning this man? Lawyers refuse to do anything for me. I have to pay for these cattle, and find it hard, as I have a large family and am in poor circumstances.—H. W.

It is not apparent from the claim how there is any proof of the liability of the suspected party. Mere suspicion is not sufficient.—Rood.

LIABILITY OF ENDORSER.

A second party gave a first party a note for \$100. This note has been running for nine years, and still is \$100. The second party has paid the first party over \$100 in interest, and calls this twelve per cent interest, while the first party calls it one per cent interest. The first party declares he will hold the third party, the endorser, responsible for the note. The second party claims he has paid the note in

interest, and declares the note unlawful because he had paid unlawful interest. Is this true? Where could we find a law to this effect?—A. S.

It would seem that the liability of the endorser must be outlawed, unless there has been some renewal binding upon him. Usury is a defense to the payment of interest but is not usually available to recover back money paid as interest. It is not believed that there is anything to the usury claim.—Rood.

CATTLE ON HIGHWAY.

We live on state highway and own land on both sides of the highway. We have pasture for cows on opposite side of road and have to drive the cows on the highway. The traffic is heavy. In case a car driver would run into a cow and damage his car, probably hurting himself and my cow, would I be responsible for the accident? Could I collect the loss of the cow?—P. P. D.

The use of the highway to drive live stock is one of the legitimate uses, and if the cattle are accompanied by a driver using reasonable care, it is not seen how he can be responsible for damage done to any car. As to recovery for damage done to the cattle, it would be a question as to whether their owner or his servant used proper care in driving the animals to protect them against possible injury.—Rood.

WILL THE COMBINE INVADE THE EAST?

(Continued from page 227).

and labor, declare the experts.

Then in the third place, by cutting down on the number of men needed to do the combined work of cutting and threshing, the new device reduces the hours of labor considerably—as it takes only two men to run the tractor, to man the machine, and to watch the header. Besides, running a machine or tractor is lighter work than pitching bundles by the hour.

Mrs. Farmer Gains, Too.

This labor advantage is shared by the farm housewife, too. No longer does she have to prepare huge meals for a large threshing crew. And this is no mean factor in determining the cost of harvesting and threshing.

Then there are other considerations. It is easier to harvest lodged grain with the combine. The grain, going directly into the thresher, can be cut close to the head, but with a binder this would be impossible. And a humid climate, like Michigan's or Wisconsin's, seems to be no drawback to the combine system, since the grain, once it is in the granary, generally can be blown at a very moderate cost.

Verdict So Far is Satisfactory.

All told, the verdict of those who have seen the combine operate on gently-rolling acres of typical lake states' farm land, is that it offers a distinct advantage over the old method, the same as it does on the prairies.

For a mechanical device, its efficiency cannot be questioned. The machine seems well adapted to the medium-sized farm; is not hindered by a humid climate; and reduces harvesting and threshing costs, all things considered, by fully one-third (and in some states has been proved to lower costs as much as two-thirds). It saves the housewife much care and work in threshing time; and it saves much grain which usually is lost in the many-sided process of binding, pitching, stacking, and unloading of the old system. The combine bids fair to revolutionize the handling of grain crops in the humid lake states, as it has on the prairie, men believe, and to increase the profits on grain farming.

PROGRESS IN FARM EQUIPMENT.

A HALF century ago the farmer was able to till his soil, seed and harvest the crop at an expense for power and equipment that averaged \$1.00 an acre. Today his elaborate equipment of power units and machinery stand him in to the merry tune of \$10 an acre.

Truly primitive was the equipment of 1872. Its power, either oxen or horses. The tillage units consisted of a plow and an A-drag. A home-made affair constructed of a crotch from a tree into which drag teeth had been fitted. Some of the farmers had grain drills, but many of them scattered the grain broadcast, dragging it in with their A-drag. Corn and beans were planted with hand hoes in the corners of squares made by carefully marking the field with a marker. The harvesting of grain and hay was accomplished with an outfit consisting of no more units than a wagon and hayrack, drawn by its team of horses or oxen, a cradle or scythe. Some farmers had dump rakes, but many depended altogether upon hand rakes, a half dozen pitchforks and a gallon demijohn filled with cool, fresh water from the spring or the northeast corner of the well. This meager equipment, as compared with the multitudinous assemblage of



Use for Old Tires.—In staking out live stock, tie the rope to an old tire and throw tire over stake or post. There is less chance for rope becoming tangled.

implements that the farmer of today considers necessary to successfully compete with his fellow agriculturists is a striking exemplification of the progress that has been made in agricultural equipment.—G. Everitt.

BOUNTY FOR WOODCHUCK.

DURING a period of some twenty years in extent, Argentine township, located in the southwestern corner of Genesee county, Michigan, paid a bounty for the scalps of the groundhog, or woodchuck. The amount of bounty varied in the different years, ranging from ten to twenty-five cents each. The practice was censured by a few, owing to the fact that not one of the adjoining townships paid any bounty, and the smuggling across the border of animals killed in neighboring townships was a bit of chicanery that could not be easily controlled. Argentine's treasury was never greatly despoiled, however, through this artifice, as the maximum yearly amount ever paid in bounties did not exceed \$150. And the greater part of this was paid upon the home-grown product.

The good results of the bounty system were obvious on every hand. Fields became a beautiful expanse of unbroken grain or meadow. Formerly these same fields had been plentifully besprinkled with widespreading mounds of freshly dug earth. These mounds not only smothered a considerable amount of grain or grass, but they were in themselves a constant menace to the knives of the mowing machine and the binder. There was, too, the underground, hidden chambers that were ever a peril to the legs of cattle and horses, or the axles of heavy farm machinery. The propensity of the woodchuck to excavate extensive subterranean systems in mel-

low soil was in itself more harmful than the grain that they ate, or wallowed down in their gamboling about the exit to their underground home.

RYE AND VETCH.

How much rye and vetch should I sow per acre for hay next year? Soil is sandy and somewhat run. Should I sow land plaster, if so, how much?—B. N.

The vetch and rye mixture is sometimes used as a hay crop and is fairly satisfactory for this purpose, the vetch being a leguminous plant and having much the same feeding value as clover, while rye, cut at the proper stage, makes a very satisfactory grain hay crop.

In the southern part of the Lower Peninsula, I would suggest sowing the

mixture about the middle of August, while in the northern part of the Lower Peninsula, in the snow belt, seedings may be made during the latter half of September.

I would suggest using a bushel of rye and twenty pounds of hairy vetch seed per acre.

The mixture should be cut when the rye is in the late milk, or early dough stage, and when the vetch is starting to bud. An average yield is from one and one-half to two tons per acre under fairly favorable soil conditions.

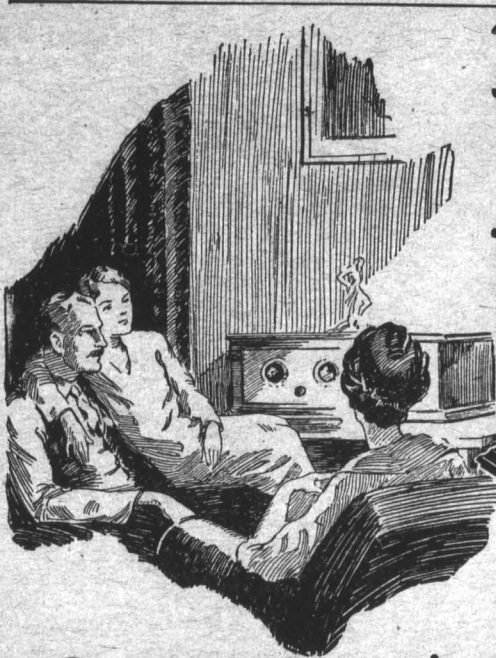
Vetch is not nearly so sensitive to acid soils as alfalfa, sweet clover, and June clover, but makes its best growth when the soil is fairly well supplied with lime.

I would suggest that the seed be inoculated. Material for inoculation

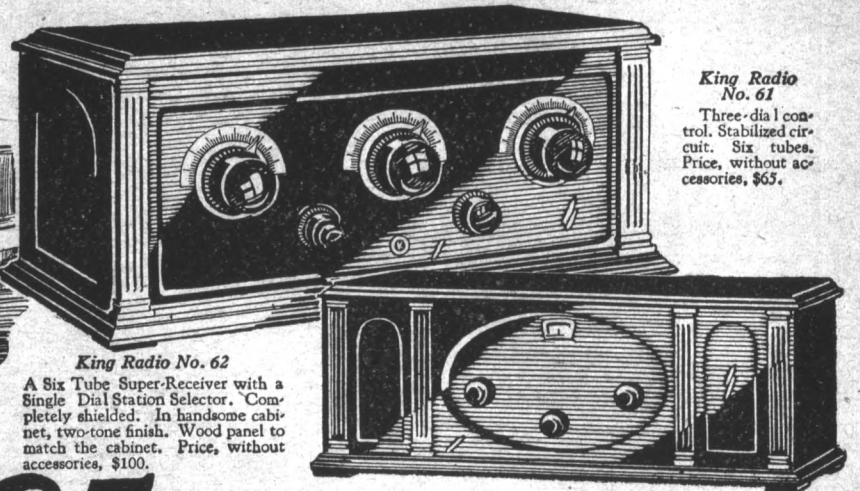
may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology, East Lansing, Michigan. The price is twenty-five cents per bottle, and each bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed. Directions for application accompany the material.—C. R. Megee.

TIRE CHALK.

FEW motorists appreciate the importance of tire chalk when changing a tube. It serves as a lubricant to prevent chafing of the tube against the casing. Its use will add to the mileage of the tubes, particularly in warm weather, when tires heat more readily than in cold weather. But the chalk must be spread evenly. A lot of chalk dumped in one place will heat and burn the tube at that point.



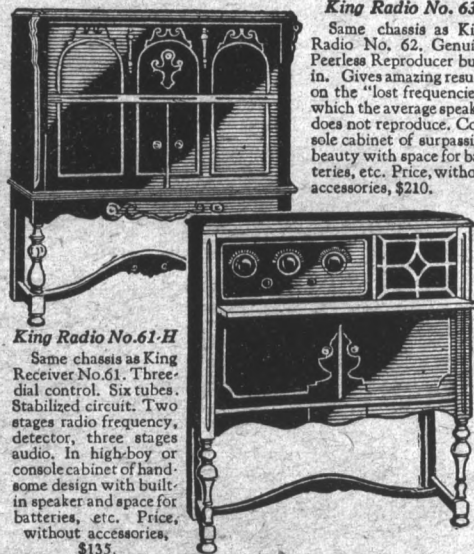
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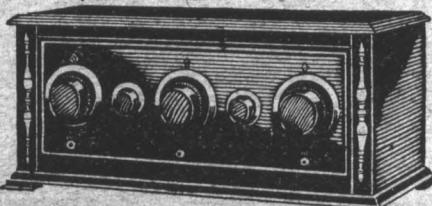
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King Neutrodyne No. 10
Five tubes, two stages radio, two stages audio. Black panel, 3-dial control. Price, without accessories, \$75.

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Ask for the illustrated booklet, "Picking Profits from the Air," telling how others make radio pay for itself on the farm. No cost. No obligation.

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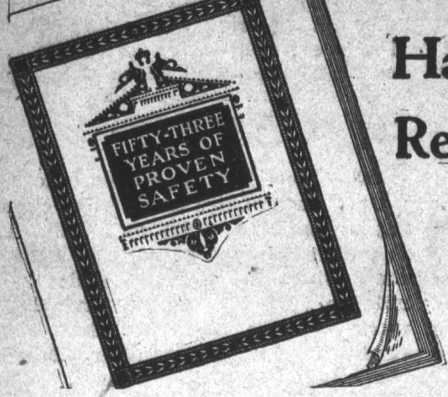
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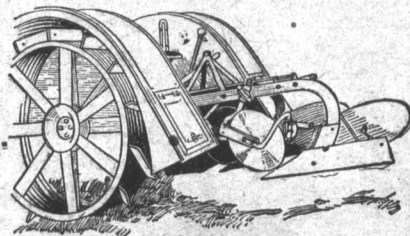
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The revolutionary downward line of draft of the New Ferguson makes it possible to plow ground that, heretofore, has been impossible to plow successfully with a mouldboard plow.

The downward line of draft tends to pull the Ferguson plow into the ground instead of out of the ground. The New Ferguson is wheel-less and has the added advantage of plowing 11" back of the draw bar cap and utilizes the weight of the tractor as well as the downward line of draft. These features, together with others too numerous to mention, enable the Ferguson to cut an even furrow bottom instead of turning up unbreakable clods.

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Evansville, Indiana

A Desirable Red Wheat

New M. S. C. Variety Is Smut Resistant

By H. C. Rather

WHILE the general tendency of the wheat industry in Michigan is to shift to the production of white wheat of varieties like the American Banner, there is still room for the better varieties of red wheat. One of the leading millers of the state remarked some time ago that with red wheat being grown on the heavier soils and white wheat on the lighter loams and uplands, about the right balance between these two classes would exist in Michigan.

For the farmer who has a heavy soil high in nitrogen and organic matter, the new Berkeley Rock wheat has many advantages. This variety is the result of a cross made by Michigan State College plant breeders sixteen years ago, between Red Rock and Berkeley wheat. After twelve years of a careful selection, weeding out and testing program, the most desirable strain resulting from this cross was named Berkeley Rock and introduced to the fields of Michigan wheat growers.

Berkeley Rock is really a hard wheat such as the varieties produced in the winter wheat districts of the west. Its quality is therefore well suited to the milling of bread flour and it seems to have been the first hard wheat variety to retain its quality under the humidity of Michigan's summers.

The variety is winter-hardy and an excellent producer. Brown Brothers, of Ithaca, Michigan, have frequently secured forty to forty-five bushels per acre, while, despite the adverse winter which the last crop of wheat had to

weather growers from Louis Blanke, of Monroe, to George Daniels, in Ontonagon county of the far north, secured splendid results. The latter, farming near Bruce Crossing, one of the most northerly sections of the Upper Peninsula, secured thirty-eight bushels per acre; Mr. Blanke, near Monroe, got thirty-one. The crop of John Gidner, at Potterville, yielded thirty-seven bushels per acre; that of G. P. Phillips, of Bellevue, thirty, and that of F. H. Knox & Co., of Portland, thirty-five in a seventeen-acre field. The average for all growers in the Michigan Crop Improvement Association for 1926 was twenty-nine and one-half bushels per acre.

One of the most appealing features of Berkeley Rock wheat is its apparent immunity, or at least very great resistance to wheat smut. Dr. G. H. Coons, of the Botany Department of Michigan State College, treated Berkeley Rock and several other varieties with stinking smut spores, thoroughly infesting the seed with the disease. But, while other varieties showed up at harvest with seventy to eighty per cent smutted heads, Berkeley Rock showed only about two per cent smut.

The variety is apparently resistant to the loose smut as well. For four years, inspectors for the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, looking over fields of Berkeley Rock with a view to certifying them for seed purposes, have never found loose smut in the Berkeley Rock variety. Thus one of the diseases so difficult to control is apparently taken care of by the natural health of this new variety.

Judging For Egg Production

You Can Read a Hen's Egg Laying Capacity if You Know How

IN order to lay well a bird must be vigorous and healthy. Further, the bird must be free from physical defects, such as crooked beak, excessively long toe nails, eyelids that overhang so the bird cannot see well, scaly leg or anything else that would keep the bird from seeing or getting an abundance of food.

In order to make a record, a hen must not only lay long, but heavily. In order to lay heavily she must have sufficient body capacity to digest large amounts of food rapidly. Large capacity in a laying hen is shown by a body that is relatively deep. The under line should be fairly straight and the back should be comparatively horizontal.

The back should be flat and wide, and its width should be carried well back to the tail. The back that tapers decidedly, or slopes down, indicates poor capacity.

The breast should be full, deep and prominent. The neck should be fairly short and well set. The legs should be of moderate length. The long legged, round shanked, knock kneed, scrawny, hump backed, long necked, bony or crow headed individual is not a good layer.

The keel bone should be long and generally curved. This frequently means that the abdomen of a good male will be small rather than large.

The head should be moderately fine, with large, bold eyes, set well out on the head in an oval eye socket. A fat headed, small, round eyed or cross eyed bird, or one with overhanging eyebrows, or having a comb with extremely narrow serrations is not likely to be a good layer.

Long narrow feathers indicate a late maturing bird. Care should be taken not to confuse a bird that appears deep because of long, loose feathering, with one that has an ac-

tual depth of bone and flesh in her body.

Depth, and slabsidedness may be measured by placing the thumbs on the middle of the back, the little fingers on the front end of the keel bone, and the middle fingers on the rear end of the keel bone. Press in with the palms of the hands and do not squeeze the bird up with the fingers. The deeper and more slabsided the bird feels, the better. It is relative depth that is desired, and not actual depth. A big hen may be actually deep, and yet relatively shallow, and hence be a poor layer. Relative depth of front to rear of body may be measured by spanning the body with the thumb and middle fingers from back to breast, and sliding the fingers and thumb along the keel and back.

A laying hen has a large, moist vent showing a wide dilated condition and looseness as compared with the hard, round, puckered vent of a hen that is not laying.

The whole abdomen, as well as the vent, is dilated so that the pelvic arch is widespread and the keel is forced down, away from the pelvic arch. The more eggs a bird is going to lay the following week, the greater will be the size of the abdomen. The actual size of the abdomen is influenced by the length of keel, size of eggs laid, and by the size of the bird. A sagging abdomen is undesirable.

Heavy production is shown by the quality of the skin and the thickness and stiffness of the pelvic bones. Fat goes out from the skin and body with production, so that the heavy producers have a soft, velvety skin that is not underlaid by layers of hard fat. The abdomen in particular is soft and pliable. The sternal processes are very prominent, and are generally bent outward. The thicker and blunter the pelvic bones and the greater feathering, with one that has an ac-

(Continued on page 243)

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

FALL PLANTING IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

HOME gardeners do not understand generally that many vegetable seeds may be planted late this fall for next year's garden. Of course, it is absolutely necessary that nothing but hardy subjects be handled in this manner and the planting must be delayed until such time as there will be no danger of the seeds germinating during the warm weather of fall. The best plan is to prepare the soil any convenient time during the fall, and then put the seeds in just before the final freeze-up.

Spinach, lettuce, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions (seed), and peas may all be handled this way.

Of course, spinach may be planted earlier in the fall and the plants wintered under mulch, but if the planting is delayed until the seeds will lay dormant until spring, mulching will not be necessary except in those parts of the country where warm periods during the winter months are liable to cause germination. In that case, a mulch after the ground is frozen will hold the frost in the ground and prevent germination. A smooth-seeded pea should always be chosen for fall planting, and it may be well to protect them with a mulch, no matter what the location.

This idea should especially appeal to the gardener who finds himself lost in the rush of spring work every year.—C. W.

OUR FRUITS ENJOY BETER FOREIGN DEMAND.

OFFSETTING the heavy decline in exports of bread grains, meats, dairy products, animal fats and feed-stuffs during the past fiscal year, the department of commerce presents figures showing a large increase in foreign demand for American fruits, canned, dried and fresh. All the leading foreign markets took larger quantities of eggs. The total exports amounted to 27,931,000 dozen, compared with 25,106,000 dozen for the preceding year. There is a growing demand in European markets for our canned peaches, years and pineapples.

VEGETABLE GROWERS TO MEET.

THE Vegetable Growers of America will convene at Cleveland, Ohio, during the week starting to September 13, in what promises to be the largest and most interesting meeting this association has ever had.

At the general meetings various phases of vegetable growing will be discussed, including such subjects as fertilizers, manure substitutes, insect and disease problems of vegetable growing. There will also be inspection of the city markets, as well as corn roasts and tours to some of the best vegetable farms in the surrounding country.

A special program for the ladies, and theater parties, dances, and a banquet are planned for the entertainment of all.

Those interested in vegetable growing should be sure to attend this, the nineteenth annual meeting of this association.

WHITE GRUB INJURES STRAWBERRIES.

What should I do to get rid of the grub worm? My strawberry plants are always destroyed by them.—H. K.

The white grub is the larva of the large brown beetle, known as the June bug. The larva live in the soil for two years or better, and during that

time feed on the roots of various plants. Whenever strawberries are planted on sod lands, or land that has not been used for growing cultivated crops for several years, the grubs are apt to be numerous, and many of the strawberry plants may be injured. The only remedy for the white grub is to plow the land which is to be used for strawberries, a year or more previous to setting the strawberry plants. Land which has been used for growing cultivated crops, such as corn and potatoes, is usually free of the insect and it is likely that there will be a very little trouble. Fall plowing is also beneficial in controlling this insect.—R. E. Loree.

"What wonders there are in a drop of water!" exclaimed the youth.

"Indeed there are," replied his friend. "My wife and I spent our honeymoon looking at one."

"What! Gazing at a drop of water?"

"Uh-huh! Niagara Falls."

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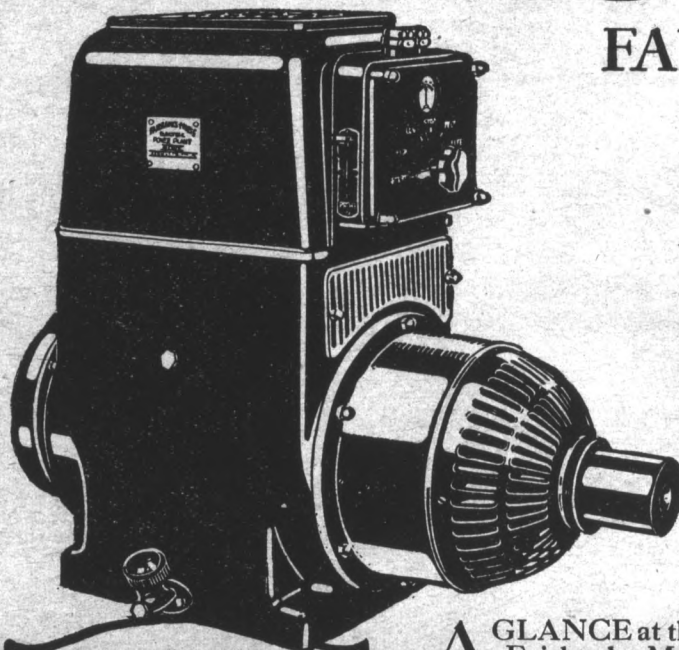
HAVE LED ALL IMITATORS

Write Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

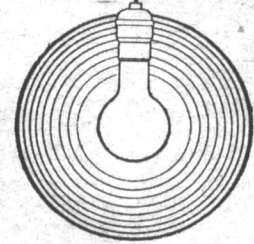
SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

Just Mail Your Order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100 live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks from healthy bred-to-lay flocks. Wh. Leg., 8c; Br. and Buff Leg., 9c; Brd; Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Anconas, 10c; Black Min., 11c; Buff. Rocks, Buff. Orps., Wh. Wyand., 12c; Mixed Chicks, 8c; Heavy Mixed, 10c. Orders less than 100 chicks 1c more. Silver Lake Hatchery, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

Announcing ~ a new FAIRBANKS-MORSE



Home Electric Power Plant!



—the crowning achievement

A Few of Its Many Features:

- 1 **Self-contained.** Compact. Completely enclosed yet easily accessible. No separate tanks. Absolutely safe—no moving parts exposed except belt pulley.
- 2 **Double-duty Unit.** Both electricity and engine power from one plant at one cost.
- 3 **Easy to Operate.** With storage battery equipt plant, merely press lever to start.
- 4 **Selective Electric Control.** Lights operated direct from generator, from storage battery—or from both combined, or entire engine power may be made available for other work—simply by turning a switch knob from one position to another.
- 5 **Advanced Design.** Quiet—smooth running. Constant speed regardless of load. Rotating parts balanced. Has Ricardo cylinder head; unique cooling system of our own design; pressure lubrication; and other refinements.
- 6 **Economical.** Operates on either kerosene or gasoline. No odor, smoke or knocking—proof that fuel is completely utilized.
- 7 **Approved by Underwriters' Laboratories.**
- 8 **Automatic Voltage Control.**
- 9 **Completely Equipt.** Governor, power pulley, tools, muffler, exhaust fittings—regular equipment at no extra charge.

The New Home Electric Power Plant is built in two sizes, 750 and 1500 Watts, both delivering 32 volts for operation without storage battery or in the regular manner with storage battery.

If you prefer to, you can purchase this plant on a budget-savings basis under the new Fairbanks-Morse finance plan.

A GLANCE at the illustration above will convince you that Fairbanks-Morse has built a plant that is years ahead. But to realize the full significance of this announcement you will take advantage of the first opportunity to see this plant in reality—at your dealer's.

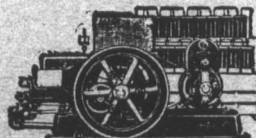
This Home Electric Power Plant is a new product only in the sense that it is now for the first time ready for general distribution. *Actually*, it is the perfected result of long development followed by tests in many homes like yours.

This is a real home plant—safe, simple, dependable, economical to buy and easy to operate. Its smooth-running, perfectly balanced engine with its countless refinements assure extra years of dependable service—its advanced features like the new power-increasing Ricardo cylinder head and unique type of cooling system mean greater economy.

The selective electric control is a masterpiece of fine craftsmanship, and at the same time is so simple that anyone can operate it. After you have discovered these and many other evidences of advanced construction you will be surprised to find that this modern plant costs so little. This will be your final reason for choosing a Fairbanks-Morse.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, U.S.A.
Branches and Service Stations Covering Every State in the Union

Fairbanks-Morse Products  "Every Line a Leader"



Illustrated above is the Fairbanks-Morse belt-driven Home Electric Light and Power Plant, thousands of which have been in use for many years. Because of its popularity and the satisfaction rendered by this plant, we shall continue its manufacture

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Without obligation send literature covering the new Fairbanks-Morse Home Electric Power Plant.

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W. D. Holterman, Originator of "Aristocrat" Prize-Winning Barred Rocks, Uses and Recommends Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription Every Farmer Should Read This Letter



W. D. HOLTERMAN, FANCIER, FT. WAYNE, IND. BOX L. G.
 Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Gentlemen: I have used your poultry prescription and your poultry remedies and have always found them highly satisfactory. I feel that I can honestly recommend both your poultry prescription and your poultry remedies to poultry breeders everywhere.
 If your poultry prescription were used more universally, there would be greater egg production, better fertility, and much of the mortality among flocks of poultry would be avoided, and thus the profit to breeders increased.
 I believe every poultry raiser should keep on hand a supply of such high-class remedies as yours for emergencies as they arise, and use your poultry prescription regularly, as you recommend.
 Very truly yours, W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier.

For 25 years W. D. Holterman, Ft. Wayne, Ind. has been one of the world's most successful breeders. His egg and stock customers have had thousands of winnings at thousands of shows, including the largest National and International Exhibitions.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription



contains TONICS for the blood, nerves and egg organs—LAXATIVES for the bowels—REGULATORS for the digestive organs—MINERALS for the feathers, bone and bone tissues.

Every successful poultry man knows that ordinary feed does not supply ample bone, feather and body-building ingredients. He also knows how vitally important proper feed is to maximum production and fertility—and that an easy, quick, dependable method of feeding is to mix Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription in all laying and feed mash.

For each 100 lbs. of laying and feed mash use two pounds of Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription. During moulting time, and when disease is present, more should be used. (Some poultrymen use as much as 5 lbs. per 100 lbs. at such times.)

Dr. LeGear's Lice Powder

Kills lice like magic. Try a full can. If it does not rid your flock of lice more quickly than any other method you've tried, your dealer will gladly refund your money. Every Dr. LeGear Remedy is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Buy from your dealer and use full package. If not satisfied, take empty package to dealer and he will refund purchase price.

FREE—Just Off the Press

more eggs—better fertility—stronger chicks—larger profits—how to prevent and treat all poultry diseases. Gives feeding formulas of U. S. Government Experimental Stations, 43 State Experimental Stations, and of the leading egg laying contests. This book is invaluable to beginners, fanciers, farmers, hatchers and big operators alike. Ask your dealer for a free copy or send us 6c in stamps to cover mailing, etc. Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Company, St. Louis, Mo.

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 W. T. Greathouse writes: "Fence received yesterday. I saved \$30.00 in buying from you." Our new cut prices are way below others—and Brown Pays Freight
 Write for our new cut price catalog—see the dollars you save 150 styles. Double galvanized, open hearth wire. Roofing and paints. THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 2801 Cleveland, Ohio

KITSELMAN FENCE
 GET IT FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT
 "Saved \$22.50 on 150 rods," says W. J. Heft, Wyandotte, Mich. You, too, can save by buying direct at Lowest Factory Prices. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Write today for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Gates, Steel Posts and Barbed Wire. KITSELMAN BROS., Dept. 273 MUNCIE, IND.

THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

DEVICE FOR UNLOADING LIMESTONE AT CAR.

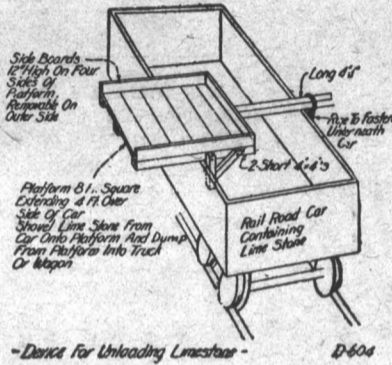
RECENTLY there was an inquiry asking for a device for unloading limestone from a car, so that one man can shovel the limestone into the container while the truck is being unloaded, then dump it at once into the truck.

I am enclosing diagram (D-604) of a home-made device for this purpose which I have found to work very well. The main four-by-four crosspiece must be long enough to extend across the top of the open car and outside about four feet on the unloading side, and

spout can be added to make the limestone pour better.

The great benefit of the device lies in the fact that two men can, with its help, keep a truck in operation all the time without any wait for being loaded, one man staying at the car and shoveling on to the platform, while the other keeps the truck going. With a dump body on the truck, a lot of material can be moved in a day.—I. W. D.

We are very glad indeed to get this home-made device. If any other reader has a better arrangement we should be glad to have it also.—Eds.



STOPPING LEAK IN CONCRETE FLOOR.

Last spring I had a concrete floor laid in my dairy barn, and notice now that one of the gutters is not waterproof, as there is a small crack or opening in one place where the bottom and the side of the gutter meet, and water soaks in. How can I most readily remedy this trouble? Will new cement stick to the old if I fill in the bottom of the gutter about two inches all through where the leak is? Would I have to leave the cattle outside while it dried? Any suggestions will be appreciated.—E. J.

As there is practically no pressure on this leak to force the water in, I believe you can easily stop this leak by taking a cold chisel and chipping out the crack down a half inch or so, then take a piece of oakum (such as plumbers use), or ordinary flax tow, dip it in tar, and force it down into the crack as far as possible with a sharp screw driver, then fill in the chipped-out crack with fresh concrete mortar and smooth it so as to make a good sharp corner. If it were not for the gutter cleaner striking it, you could simply fill in the chipped place with stiff roofing cement after the oakum was driven into the crack.

COVER FOR POTATO PIT.

I am making a potato pit 14x50 feet, cementing it on all sides and on the floor. Expect to make the roof of shiplap boards and tar paper, covered with straw and earth. Would two layers of flax straw and two layers of earth be enough? How thick should it be to keep out the frost? Is there a better way of making the roof?—F. N.

The roof if shiplap covered with tar paper and then with alternate layers of straw and earth, will give very good results for several seasons. Tar paper is rather light, and I believe that half-ply roofing, or even, regular roll roofing would last enough longer and preserve the boards underneath to an extent enough to justify the additional expense. The roof should have enough slope, either from the middle or from one side, so that any water coming through the earth and straw would drain off. Usually a layer of straw, a layer of earth, another layer of straw and another of earth, are sufficient protection for a pit of this kind where there is an air space above the potatoes. The layers of earth should be about eight inches thick and those of straw about the same thickness after being compacted. Ventilating shafts must be provided, and these should have dampers, or slides, so the temperature can be kept as nearly thirty-four degrees Fahrenheit, as possible, and thermometers should be provided to check the temperatures. In the fall the pit should be kept open at night and closed in the daytime, to keep the temperature down, and the protecting layers only put on as needed. Free bulletins on the construction of potato storage houses can be obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or most of the agricultural experiment stations.—I. D.

A knife with 75 blades has been made by an English cutler.

"The Advantages a Well Fenced Farm" by N. Carlyle Engen

Good Fences are Paying Propositions from the Five Standpoints of ECONOMY, SERVICE, PROTECTION, APPEARANCE and GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

1. ECONOMY

A—A good fence is a permanent fence; a permanent fence is a paying investment by: 1. Increasing the permanent and market value of the farm. 2. Helping to insure and increase credit with the town's business men. 3. Substantiating the idea that the owner is progressive and successful.

B—A good fence expresses thrift on the part of the owner by: 1. Making more money for him. 2. Saving time, labor and expense of replacing poor fences. 3. Lowering depreciation. 4. Saving the greater cost of delayed fencing. 5. Standing up and looking better and remaining stockproof for many years. 6. Eliminating possibilities for lawsuits caused by loose animals on highways and neighbors' premises.

C—A good fence is a time-saver because: 1. No time is wasted hunting for lost farm animals. 2. Or notifying a neighbor that his cattle are in your field, helping him chase them out, and repairing fences. 3. Well-planned barnyard fences keep the cows near home at night, saving time in the morning.

2. SERVICE

A—A "horse-high, bull-strong and pig-tight" fence is the best "hired man" a farmer can have because: 1. It saves time and effort caring for the livestock. 2. It is possible to properly rotate crops and pastures and distribute fertilizer evenly over the farm. 3. Livestock can utilize what might otherwise be wasted feed in cornfields and meadows in the winter and spring. 4. Little pigs need fresh lots so they may not pick up worms or parasites; poultry runs should also be alternated.

B—With good fences cornfields can be "hogged down." 1. Cost of husking, elevating and shelling corn is saved. 2. No time and effort spent each day slopping the hogs.

C—A farm uniformly fenced with distinctive wire (such as the "RED STRAND") and painted posts will give it a "Trademark" and business-like appearance.

3. PROTECTION

A—A good fence is a farmer's sentinel always "on the job" and guards: 1. Valuable females from being bred to scrub males. 2. Livestock, by lessening danger of contracting contagious abortion, tuberculosis and cholera. 3. Horses from wire cuts and other injuries often received while fighting over old fences with other horses. 4. Livestock from wandering into open ditches and wells. 5. Men and animals from infections due to wire cuts from rusty wires. Good wire is rust-proof for years. 6. Livestock, if wire is properly grounded, against thunderbolts. 7. Poultry from weasels, skunks and other enemies. 8. Livestock from overfeeding in green cornfields, clover or other places, resulting in sickness or death. 9. Hogs against getting the habit of eating poultry.

B—The well-kept fence protects the windbreaks, orchards, gardens, berry patches, flowers, lawn and shrubbery from the farm animals.

4. APPEARANCE

A—A neat, well-built fence is part



\$500.00

N. Carlyle Engen, farmer, Westbrook, Minn., won \$500.00 in cash for this First Prize story in the Keystone Steel & Wire Company's \$1500.00 Prize Essay Contest. Write for free booklet telling who the other prize winners were and reprints of some of their stories.

of the farmer's "Show Window" advertising.

1. It gives the farm an air of dignity, stability, beauty and pride. 2. The fields and livestock appear to better advantage. 3. An ornamental lawn fence will "dress up" the farm home and add a welcome to visitors. 4. Fences give an air of distinction and individuality. 5. An all-steel fence permits burning of weeds along fence lines so snow will not gather and block the highways. 6. A good fence is a credit to both farm and highway. 7. It keeps the yards cleaner as straw, paper or cornstalks cannot blow from place to place. 8. Well-defined driveways and paths or walks will prevent unsightly "short cuts" across grassy lawns.

5. GOOD CITIZENSHIP

A—SAFETY FIRST.

1. Keeps the vicious bull from breaking out and injuring strangers and children. 2. Prevents loose animals from causing automobile accidents. 3. Keeps loose animals off the railroad tracks. 4. Around the lawn makes a safe playground for little children.

B—HONESTY. 1. A farmer is not honest who deliberately allows his livestock to feed on his neighbor's haystacks and grain fields. 2. Good fences do away with disputes over ownership of stray stock.

C—COURTESY. Good fences: 1. Foster respect for your property among the neighbors and vice versa. 2. Prevents quarrels and ill-feeling among neighbors. 3. Aided by "No Trespassing" signs, keeps out the careless hunter.

RED STRAND "Galvannealed" Square Deal FENCE

Red Strand Galvannealed Square Deal Fence will more than meet Mr. Engen's requirements for a well fenced farm. Write for free "Official Proof of Tests" book showing how nationally

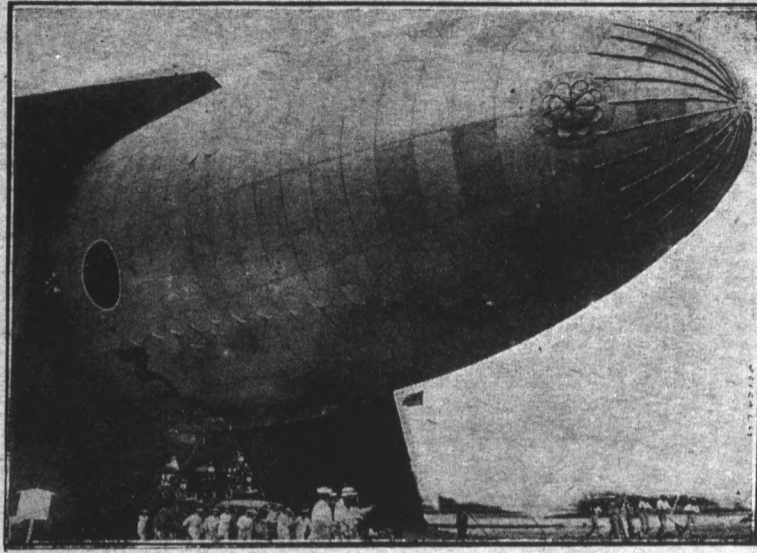
known laboratories try fence wire for rust-resisting, long-wearing qualities and what they found when they tested "Red Strand." Sent FREE with farm fence catalog.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO., 4975 Industrial St., PEORIA, ILL.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



All the art world bows in homage to the master potter of Armentieres, France—A. Delaherche.



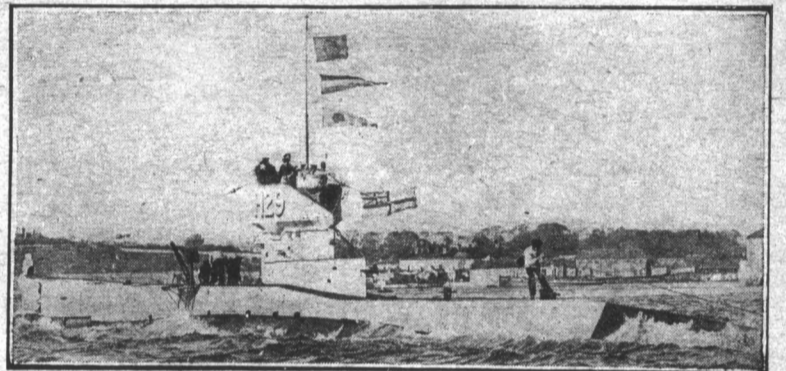
Japan is speedily leaping to the front in her aviation progress—her latest lighter-than-air flying craft, with three motors, has recently undergone severe flying tests.



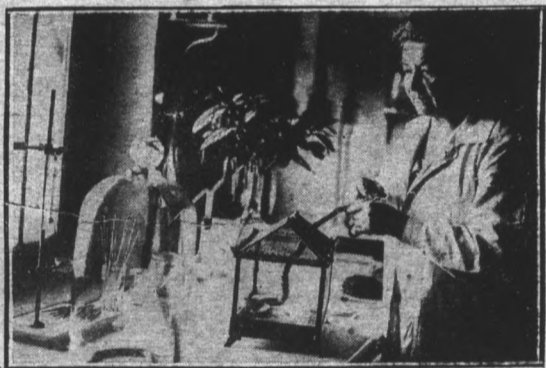
Irene Rudney, fifteen, of Newark, N. J., is learning carpenter trade by assisting her father.



On September 12, Dodie Blewett will attempt to win a \$5,000 prize by swimming the channel that separates Catalina Island from San Pedro, California, a distance of twenty-three miles.



While returning to her berth after trials at sea, the British Submarine H-29, sank with three dockworkers on board. This is the fifth submarine to sink since the end of the war.



Madame Marie Phisalix, of France, is the only woman engaged in research work to perfect an anti-toxin for viper and scorpion bites.



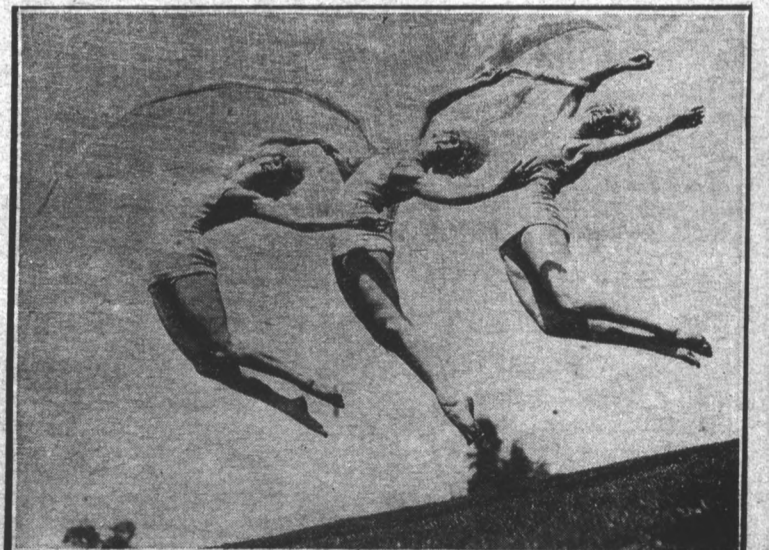
This fifty-year-old parrot speaks English, Italian, and Jewish, and is now learning English.



After four years of wildcat drilling, the first oil well in Nebraska has been located by aid of an electro static oil-balanced machine.



Ears that are especially tuned to the battle bugle are none the less appreciative of the soft notes of song birds, as proven by the fact that ex-service men in hospitals are raising canaries.



Like winged creatures of the air, these dancers fly through space during their gambols on the green. They are a trio of Marion Morgan dancers of California.

Bow Boy of the Blue Grass

By Edwin Carlile Litsey

Author of "The Race of the Swift," "The Man From Jericho," etc.

A Short Story Complete in This Issue

ONE magical spring morning, when each plum and peach tree was a big bouquet of color and fragrance, and every maple and oak a separate choir loft, young Mr. Robert Devlin rode from his massive pillared home with a frown. The high-headed black quickly brought him down the avenue and along the curving pasture road to the highway. The patent gate he opened and closed from the saddle. As he went swinging down the pike, the fresh breeze rubbed the wrinkles from his forehead. Within less than a mile he came upon a cottage well-nigh hidden by vines and shrubbery, and his frank face clouded again as he read the name on the mail-box: "J. Warren."

Robert Devlin was a peaceable man, and he especially desired to live in amicable relations with his neighbors, but the neighbors must do their part. He swung lithely to the ground, tied his reins to a plank of the newly white-washed fence, and went in. The cottage sat on a slight elevation, and a rough flagstone walk led to the door. As he drew nearer he saw that the house was old. It was one story, with gable windows, and the shingles were green with moss. The open front door showed a clean, cool hall, quite bare except for an old-fashioned hat-rack and a quaint mahogany table.

Robert knocked briskly on a panel with the butt of his crop. There was no response. As he prepared to repeat the summons, he heard faintly the clatter of tin pails immediately followed by a rich-toned female voice singing a portion of one of the light operas in vogue several years ago.

The man's hand fell to his side. He looked about again; at the small yard, the small house, the tiny stoop where he stood. He noticed now the open windows to his right, where snowy, ruffled curtains quivered in the morning air.

Tin pails and light opera! For a moment he was puzzled, then the object of his call became paramount, and he walked around the cottage with firm lips. Here he saw a log cabin—evidently negro quarters—a short distance away; some locust trees; many chickens; a spring-house quite near, shaded by a cherry tree; a table and a bench under the tree; a cat and a girl. The order of his seeing really was the reverse of the way here set down. The girl wore a pink frock with a white apron pinned over her shoulders, and she was busy with earthen crocks, wooden covers for same, and tin pails. She also was singing snatches from light opera. Before she saw Robert, the truculent look had faded, and his hat dangled in his hand.

"I knocked, but got no answer," he said, by way of explanation, as he came forward, wondering all the time how a milk-maid ever heard of the tune she had been singing.

The young woman was rinsing a crock with clear water. This she threw out, and holding the crock on edge so it might drain, replied with a straightforward look behind which a smile lurked:

"I've sent Minerva to the barn for fresh eggs. The hens lay there now, since the hen-house blew down."

Her caller was inclined to ask why they didn't rebuild, but refrained. The house itself appeared as if an unusually hard wind might work it damage.

"I should like to see Mr. Warren," said Robert, trying vainly to reconcile the girl's pure speech and undoubted lineage with her present occupation.

She turned her head sideways and eyed him under lifted brows.

"Who?"

"Mr. Warren, the gentleman who owns this—er—farm."

He halted at the last word, because he knew that the place embraced but a few acres.

"There isn't any Mr. Warren," she replied, a touch of pathos in her voice.

"Why!" exclaimed Robert, a little uncertain what to say, "my head man told me only this morning—but no, he didn't say there was a Mr. Warren. He just said the Warrens, and told me where you lived."

He came a step or two toward her as he spoke.

The cat, tail waving, purred expectantly, and brushed restlessly against its mistress' skirts.

"This is the Warren place," replied the girl, quietly, and bent to pour the foam left in the bucket upon a big flat rock.

The tortoise-shell squatted at the edge of the snowy heap and became occupied.

"But the name on the mail-box?" persisted Robert.

"Is mine. I am Justine Warren."

She placed a well-scoured cover over the crock of milk.

"I am your neighbor, Robert Devlin, of Hill Crest."

"Oh!"

Justine flashed her black eyes at him, then dropped them as suddenly.

"Did you not know I had come?" he asked, kindly.

"Yes, the papers told all about it. Your uncle was a good man, and much loved. It must be a queer experience for you, who was born and reared in a big city, to take charge of a farm."

"I resented the legacy at first, because I had enough without it, then I decided I would come down and see how I got along. There must be plenty to do, from what Jorkins tells me."

"Oh, yes," she returned brightly, beginning to dip water from a cedar bucket with a gourd.

He watched her cleanse the milk vessel, puzzled and interested.

"Even a small place, like this, requires lots of work," she resumed. "So you may imagine the care one of the largest estates in Kentucky demands * * * Your uncle was a perfectly charming neighbor," she added, a trifle irreverently.

Devlin winced.

"It is pleasant to hear you say so."

His reply sounded somehow trite and futile. But, remembering his mission, Mr. Devlin was becoming embarrassed. Yet he must explain his call, and this he could not put off longer without rudeness.

"I-er-came over on a little matter of business," began Robert, "but I expected to see Mr. Warren. It was stupid of Jorkins not to be explicit."

He switched his leather-covered calf vexedly.

There was a vague shadow in her big eyes as she raised them interrogatively.

He flushed slightly.

"Of course I'm glad to meet you Miss Warren; very glad, believe me. But—would it be convenient for me to interview your head man? It is something relating to the farm, you understand, and I'm sure a word with your overseer—"

"He's plowing in the creek bottom this morning," replied Justine, demurely, letting her eyes rest on the cat. Naturally she could not know that this threw into prominence her beautifully curved lashes. "He's getting the ground ready for corn. The land is low, and dries slowly."

"I beg pardon," returned Devlin, nervously drawing a big black pipe with a curved stem from his pocket. "But I asked to see your head man."

"Yes, I understood. He's plowing."

The tortoise-shell had consumed all the foam, and after a few tentative sniffs at the wet surface of the rock, sat down and began to wash its face.

The young master of Hill Crest slipped the thong of his crop over his little finger and fished out a brown tobacco pouch. He was completely bewildered.

"You must forgive my greenness, really, because unfortunately I am city bred. My head man doesn't plow; the hands do that."

He thought he saw a smile flicker about the sweet lips as she answered:

"The hands are plowing too, in the creek bottom."

He thrust the pipe between his teeth and touched match to bowl.

Miss Justine stooped with a swift, graceful movement, picked the cat up and placed it on the bench. Stroking its back, she added, innocently:

"They're all the same, you know, here."

Mr. Devlin regarded her quizzically through the gray blue mist which hung before his face.

"You mean that one man runs your farm?"

"Yes; Gideon, consort of Minerva. Quite a mixture of religion and mythology, isn't it?"

Her white teeth gleamed through laughing lips, and Mr. Devlin was conscious of an illusive but very real thrill. He shrugged his shoulders and shifted his tracks, puffing inordinately the while.

"I don't see how you manage!" he exclaimed, surprise routing conventionality and causing him to say the natural thing.

"It is rather difficult," she assented, "and without my two old negroes I should have to sell."

Her eyes became dewy, and Mr. Devlin cleared his throat and punched the ashes in his pipe. Usually ready of tongue, he found himself abashed, uncertain, wondering what to say.

Miss Justine, eyes downcast, continued to stroke the cat, which arched its back appreciatively at each stroke.

"Er—well, I'll be going, I guess," ventured Robert. "Fine morning, isn't it?"

He put his hat on and half turned.

"But your business?" reminded the girl.

"Oh, that can wait! It really doesn't amount to much, after all. I'll catch your man soon and adjust it with him."

"The matter would have to be referred to me, even then," she answered, in a businesslike tone. "I settle all questions here."

"Truly, I'd rather say nothing about it!" burst out Robert. "You see, it's a complaint."

"Oh!"

"So we'll let it alone, if you're willing."

"By no means," replied Justine, her face grave. "It must be fairly weighty since you took the trouble to call, so let's hear it, please * * * Won't you sit down? There's lots of room here."

She leaped to the long bench as she spoke, drew the cat over in her lap, crossed her slippered feet and began to swing them gently.

Mr. Devlin was not at all susceptible. He had been exposed to the full range of feminine charms all his life, and so far had escaped matrimony.

But as he perched alongside Miss Justine Warren with less than a foot of bench between them, he was distinctly and positively disturbed.

"I repeat that I expected to deal with a man," he began, "and, to be honest, the affair assumes quite a different complexion when I find you in charge here. It looks a bit unfair for a big, hulking man to come whining a complaint to a young lady."

"Is it very bad?" she queried.

"Simply this." He assumed a light tone, and strove to render his charge in almost a humorous way. "Jorkins has been to me the past three mornings with a tale of depredation. He alleges that a certain red cow with long horns has repeatedly broken through the fence bordering the swale where our lands touch, and has trampled the young wheat outrageously. He says the cow belongs to the Warrens. I asked him why he didn't fix the fence so it couldn't be forced, and he replied that it was the Warren's fence, and that he had nothing to do with keeping it in condition. That's the story of my wrong, and a mighty sorry story it appears to me."

Justine, toying with the cat's ears, was silent a few moments.

"Jorkins is right about it," she said, then, in a low voice. "The cow is mine, and she's a rogue, but one of my best milkers. This estate always has cared for that line of fence, but it is old, like everything else about the place, and scarcely would stop a determined rabbit. I'll see what can be done at once, Mr. Devlin. I'll talk to Did about it."

"Beg pardon. To whom?"

"Did, my pet and adviser."

She grasped the dozing animal under the fore legs with both hands and held it up in front of her face.

"You know, like all old maids, I own a cat. This cat is named Did. Did is short for Didymus, whose other name was Thomas, who was an apostle, or disciple, or something. When anything comes up for consideration I talk it over with Did, for lack of a better confidante. So the question of the broken fence and the rogue red cow shall be thrashed out with Did, and I trust the result will be that the young wheat may be allowed to grow untrampled."

The cat blinked lazily, its ears flat on its head in silent rebellion at the way it was being handled.

An old negro woman appeared, her apron held up in the form of a pouch.

"How many, Aunt Minerva?" called Justine, eagerly, dropping Did and leaning forward.

"Twelb an' fo' mo," reported the egg hunter, eyeing with a frown of distrust the athletic young man in fashionable riding clothes.

"At twenty-five cents a dozen, that's—" she stopped with puckered forehead and finger on lip, then instinctively turned to Mr. Devlin.

"Thirty-three and a third cents, isn't it?" he smiled.

"How quick yoh are in figures! I always need pencil and paper for fractions, and even then they are very contrary."

SHE jumped from the bench, and Robert, realizing that perhaps he had tarried too long under the circumstances, got to his feet quickly.

"Well, good-bye again!" he said, heartily, and this time he held out his hand.

She gave him hers; he pressed it firmly and instantly released it, then walked away. Near the corner of the cottage, he turned.

"Don't worry too much about that fence!" he called.

She lifted her head with a smile, but said nothing, so he went on.

The next day Jorkins, under orders, had four men working on the section of defective fence which hitherto had been maintained by the Warrens.

Naturally Mr. Robert Devlin shun-

Activities of Al Acres—Extra! Extra! Ma Acres is On Her Way to the Farm Woman's Camp.

Frank R. Leet



ned the viney cottage for a while now. He had no business in the world tampering with that fence, and he knew it. Why had he done it? He put the question to himself, and even as he refused to answer, he felt his cheeks grow warm. He had given the overseer instructions scarcely before he knew what he was about. He never had met such a girl, truly. She must have been in the early twenties. She sang light opera, dabbled in milk and calculated the value of eggs, and ran a farm! She had a cat named Did, with which she discussed her problems.

It was much past his usual hour for retiring when Mr. Devlin went to bed the night following his call, and early the next morning he summoned Jorkins and told him rather gruffly to take men and fix that fence. Jorkins went. If he knew the proceeding was out of order, he doubtless knew further that two and two made four, and he certainly was aware of his master's visit the previous day.

The road to town did not run by the Warren place, and Robert was glad of this. He had pictured the look which he would receive when she saw him; the grave rebuke in her clear eyes. It was a bold thing for him to do; one might read several meanings from it, and Robert shivered when he thought of the meaning Justine would read—that she was too poor to have the necessary repairs made. He wished very much to see his little neighbor again, but how could he face her now!

Returning one morning from a three days' motor trip, he found among his mail a plain white envelope without stamp or postmark. The script was round, and distinctly feminine. He did not need to ring to find where it came from, how it came, and who sent it. He opened it with an odd smile and unfolded the enclosure.

"Miss Justine Warren, Dr.
To Robert Devlin, Esq.
May 21st. To _____ rods of fencing at, \$_____. Kindly complete bill and return, when I shall send check in payment."

That was what he read, and he started as if a scorpion menaced him from the paper holding the unfinished statement. It was fully fifteen minutes before he folded it and put it in his pocket.

When the rest of his mail was disposed of, he took out again that cold, formal bill, with its brief, dignified message. What did the girl mean? Her place was mortgaged for its full value. His interest in her had been sufficiently keen to send him to the county clerk's office to examine the records. She had inherited the mortgage along with the farm; her father had placed the debt on it. And he, Robert Devlin, rolling in money for which he had no use, had gone to this poor lonely girl with a complaint about a roguish cow breaking through a fence and treading down fifteen or twenty cents worth of growing wheat! Further, by his stupid blunder, he had robbed her of—he turned and rang the bell with squared chin and glowing eyes.

"Edwards," he said, to the servant who entered; "how long were you with my uncle?"

"Forty years, sir, had he lived till the fifteenth o' June."

"Were you born hereabout?"

"Adj'inin' county, sir; two mile south o' Polk's Mill."

"Know everybody in this county, I suppose?"

"All wuth knowin', sir, an' many more."

"How long have the Warrens been our neighbors?"

"Twenty year, sir, come Jinnywary fust. The young lady was born in June."

"Where did they come from?"

"Virginny, sir."

Robert crossed his legs, and picked up a pencil from the desk by which he sat.

"Were they-er-folks, Edwards?"

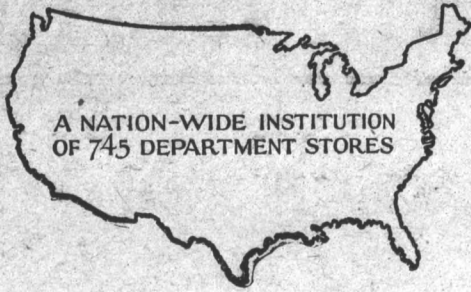
"Extry fine, sir. Miz Warren had sinkin' spells, sir, an' died. Mr. Warren was a royal gentleman (the very words I've heard your uncle use), but no farmer. He was a—I forget what you call 'em, sir—but he had a room fitted up for 'speriments, an' there he stayed day an' night an' let the farm look after itself. If it hadn't been for Gideon, he'd a' been sold out. * * * He blowed up, sir, one night."

"Thank you, Edwards. That's all."

ONE magical spring afternoon, when the bees were murmuring in the blossoms, and mating birds were busy with sticks and straws and strings, Mr. Robert Devlin's handsome motor car glided down the avenue along the curving pasture road to the highway. If he were frowning again, it must not be supposed that his nature was saturnine. This frown simply was a frown of determination, and had nothing whatever to do with his dis-

(Continued on page 243).

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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Seek Treasures From the Marshes

Next Year's Camping Comforts, and Winter Decorations May be Secured Now

NO, reader friend, milady of the accompanying photograph isn't the good daughter of the mighty Pharaoh, harkening to the cry from the sedges of the river, and about to find the infant Moses; but a modern, up-to-the-moment American girl, about to get a treasure from the cat-tails just the same.

Pretty much of the English-speaking furniture-world have been using what is known as kapok for a long, long time, particularly as a filling for mattresses and pillows.

Much of this material comes from India, more from Java, arriving as a creamy white fluff, that reminds the Anglo-Saxon of the puff the children pull from the wayside milkweed-pods. There in the Far East, the substance grows upon trees, and collecting and packing it for world-shipment has become quite an industry.

However, it is pointed out that kapok is increasing in price. At the same time the growing popularity of touring and camping is creating a de-



Not Seeking Baby Moses But Other Treasures in the Bull Rushes.

mand for rude pillows for the motor-picnic, to be left behind, if one will, and for a bed at the summer camp that one need not portage home. There is the moss, but that isn't always available, and so cat-tails, though a bit harder handling, and showing more weight, may come squarely to their own!

In certain parts of the country farmer tourists, preparing for a camping trip and having no kapok, prefer to use their feathers to sell, and often fill a tick with cat-tail fluff as bed. They also make splendid filling for porch and lawn pillows.

Nor is this the only reason why farmers are looking with fresh interest now to their cat-tail beds. Down Richmond, Indiana, way a large floral house has brought about another money-value for the cat-tail. It has the bullrushes gathered well before the frost touches them, after which the best of cat-tails will burst and fluff. These full-grown cat-tails are then put by and sold to florists, for decorative purposes, all the rest of the year. Florists, in turn, sell the cat-tails to their city clients, receiving as much as two dollars a dozen for them.

It is not too early to plan on next year's vacation. If you have any idea that you will be needing an extra mat-

tress or a few pillows next summer, now is the time to plan on collecting the "stuffin'" for them. Also, a basket full of cat-tails collected now, and every other one touched up with gold paint will make a pretty centerpiece for winter.

WOMEN TO HAVE PART IN DAIRY SHOW.

THE twentieth annual National Dairy Exposition to be held at Detroit, October 6-13, points to a better home life on the farm, according to Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, Carleton, Michigan, in charge of the Farm Women's Division of the exposition.

"The average farm home," says Mrs. Wagar, "can have, and should have, as many comforts and conveniences as the average town or city home. Some of the things we want our farm women to have are modern cooking and heating devices, electric irons, light and water systems, refrigeration, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, musical instruments, and radios. The dearth of these things on American farms is appalling."

The program of the Woman's Division is comprised of classes, demonstrations, and lectures. A complementary adjunct will be the home appliance show conducted by trained women.

An especial effort will be made to acquaint farm women with the importance of better cows, such as will be on exhibit. Then they will be shown how easily modern appliances and conveniences may be obtained from the increased income from better cows.

By Felix Koch.

The general aim of the division will be to acquaint farm women with the best dairy practices. For the city women, a program of equal interest will be provided, shaped to bring the two groups into a common understanding of farm and city life.

SAVE TIME WITH A LETTER SCALE.

MY best time-saver on baking day is a letter scale which will weigh up to a pound and a half by half ounces. I purchased it to weigh letters and small parcels, but now it does daily duty in the kitchen, measuring spices and shortening. An exact cupful of butter or other shortening weighs but eight ounces. Knowing this, it is much easier to lay a sheet of paper on the scale and weigh the bulk needed, than to pack the shortening into a measuring cup, scoop it out again, and then have the cup to wash. The paper can be kept to grease the baking pan, before dropping into the fire. When measuring the spices, turn up the edges of the half sheet of paper, forming a little tray to prevent scattering. Mrs. A. M. S.

LABOR-SAVER FOR WASH DAY.

MOST of the water lifting on wash day can be done away with if the water can be run into the rinsing tubs and siphoned out again through a hose. Even if a housewife does not have a water system and hose connections in the room where she washes, she can still siphon the dirty water out of her tubs with a piece of hose

long enough to reach out of doors to a drain.

She should put the hose under the water in the tub, be sure that the air is all out of the hose and it is filled with water, stop up one end of it with her thumb or finger, pull that end out and then down until it is below the bottom of the tub, and then let the water run. It will run as long as the other end is under water and the outer end is below the tub.

If she needs a long hose to get the water to the outdoors or to the drain, she may have to practice the stunt a few times to get the outer end of the hose to the desired place while the other end is still under water. The last gallon or two that the hose will not take out can be easily emptied in the usual way.—I. W. D.

CLIPPED FROM LETTERS.

WHEN sprinkling clothes, I lay two garments flat, dip the third in water, squeeze dry, but do not wring, and place it on the pile. Then two dry ones and one wet one, and so on. Roll tightly. When it comes time to iron, the clothes will be all of even dampness.—Mrs. J. L.

With a family of four it was a problem to keep wash clothes in their proper places, until I hit upon this solution. I sew the little ivory rings that can be purchased at any notion counter, to the corner of the cloths and the children find them much easier to hang up than with the tape loops.—Mrs. F. P.

When my little seven-year-old daughter was recovering from a rather severe illness, it kept me busy thinking of things to entertain her. I believe the thing she enjoyed most was when I placed her chair in front of a window, gave her a pencil and paper, and told her to write the names of everything she could see. She was anxious to play her game while sitting by every window in the house.—Mrs. G. E.

A most satisfactory laundry bag can be made from a yard of cretonne. Fold the material lengthwise, and cut one end to fit over a clothes hanger. On the front side cut a slit large enough to push the soiled clothes through. Bind this around, slip on a hanger, and hang on a convenient hook in the closet.—Mrs. C. H.

My cretonne draperies in the bedroom looked faded when I laundered them last week. I had to make them do for another season, so decided I must do something that would brighten them up a bit. I laid them flat on the kitchen table and, with school crayon, I retraced the designs, applying the same colors as in the original. Then I put a white paper over the draperies and pressed them with a hot iron. They looked almost as good as new.—Miss C. O.

Peach Ice Cream.

1 qt. peach pulp 1 tb. lemon juice
1 cup water 5 egg whites
2 cups sugar 1 tsp. vanilla

Prepare the peach pulp, using peeled peaches. Make a syrup by boiling sugar and water. When cool, mix all ingredients together and add the slightly beaten egg whites. Freeze.

Ye-olde-time rainy-day saving has given place to a new-era sunny-day saving—for success and happiness.

The Silver Age

WHEN the silver age sets in with a plentiful sprinkling of gray hairs, it is a mistake to fly to inartistic and troublesome dyeing. Instead, spend the time and money this would cost in keeping the complexion as youthful and charming as possible. For not even the fresh beauty of a girl is more delightful than a smooth, softly tinted skin that is aureoled with silver hair.

Many a woman who was never an acknowledged beauty in her youth, but has kept a good complexion into her middle years, blossoms into handsome distinction for the first time in her life when the hair becomes gray.

White or grey hair looks its best with a little color near it, and does not show to advantage, combined with a dead-line or sallow skin. Get a soft pink into the cheeks by natural means, if possible, but failing that, the grey-haired woman should use a bit of rouge discreetly. That word discreetly is all-important, for the grey hair will be quite spoiled in effect if patterned with too vivid a complexion, and lips that look like gashes of scarlet.

The same rule—softness, delicacy—applies to the colors that are worn most successfully in the silver age. Very striking colors are rarely successful, but white and black is almost invariably very becoming. The pastel shades we are wearing this season—

the soft violets, silver greys, delicate blues—might have been specially devised for the grey-haired. Some of the more subdued—though not dark—browns are most appropriate, too.

It is a great mistake to think that once the hair is grey, it is past hoping for and may be neglected. Silvery heads are more dependent than those of any other shades on scrupulous attention. The lovely white shade soon dulls or becomes tinged with a soiled yellow, without constant care.

Should the scalp be very dry—as is often the case in premature greyness—a little olive oil should be massaged in regularly, and the hair kept very well brushed to bring out the natural oil.

Any tonic used should be colorless, as a tinted one may rob white hair of its beautiful silvery hue. Only the very purest shampoos should be used. A little blueing added to the last rinsing water is most valuable in counteracting a yellowish tendency.

Grey hair never lends itself to frivolous coiffures. While shingling is sometimes a success if the hair be thick and is kept very well groomed and waved, more can generally be made of the thinnest tresses of the silver age if they are kept long and skillfully dressed. Dignity and quiet charm should be aimed at in such a coiffure.—Julia W. Wolfe.

When Grapes are Ripe

SEVERAL years ago we left our homestead in a dry western country, where an abundance of fresh fruit was considered luxury, for a middle west state, where everybody had all the fresh fruit they could use. We arrived in our new home too late to do any canning before the following spring, but that winter was spent anticipating the well-stocked cellar shelves that would be ours the following year. Then one afternoon a friendly neighbor woman called, and left us a dozen cans of grape sauce. She explained that her family had become so tired of plain grape sauce, butters and preserves, that they simply refused to taste them.

It was almost inconceivable to us how anyone could tire of real home-canned grapes. The following year our vines bore abundantly, and with old tried-and-true recipes from neighbors, we canned many jars of sauce, butters, preserves, marmalades and jelly, and by spring there was not a jar left. The following year, however, these dishes did not prove so popular, and the third year we were wondering how we could can our grapes so the family would really relish them. After much experimenting we canned about half in the old ways, and the remainder made into entirely different dishes, to give variety to the winter menu. The following recipes are the ones that proved most popular:

Grape Mint Jelly.

Wash and remove the stems from three pounds of green grapes; wash and slice one pound of green skinned apples or crabapples, without peeling. Add a bunch of fresh mint and enough water to cover. Cook until fruit is soft and drain through a jelly bag. To each pint of juice add a pound of hot sugar. Boil until it jells when tested. If both the grapes and the apples are

green skinned this makes jelly of a very pretty green color.

Spiced Grapes.

These were particularly enjoyed when served with meat. With a pair of scissors cut firm, ripe grapes from the stems. Prepare a syrup, using one-half pound of sugar to each pound of grapes, and to each three pounds of sugar use one pint of pure cider vinegar and one cup of water. Add one tablespoon each of cloves, allspice, mace and whole cinnamon broken fine, for the above amount of syrup. While the spices are simmering in the vinegar and water, for at least twenty minutes, prick each grape with a needle. Add the sugar to the boiling mixture, allow to boil until dissolved, and then pour over the fruit. Let it stand in stone jars for three days, then drain off the syrup and pack the grapes in sterilized jars. Boil the syrup until quite thick, fill the jars and seal. Store in a cool, dry place.

Grape-Orange Marmalade.

Stew four pounds of red or purple grapes, and the grated rind of an orange until the grapes are soft. Then pass through a sieve. Add the juice and pulp from three oranges and one lemon. To each pint of fruit pulp, add a pound of sugar. Cook to the consistency of thick marmalade.

Grape-apple Butter.

Wash and cook the desired amount of grapes. Rub through a colander to remove skins and seeds. Add an equal amount of cooked apples, mashed fine. Put the fruit in a preserving kettle and for each cup of fruit pulp add three-fourths cup of sugar. It should then be cooked for an hour, and I prefer to cook it in the oven. Some people may prefer a delicate flavoring with spices, but we like it better with no spices. Seal while hot.—N. P. D.



Use this department to help solve your household problems. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

TO TEST JELLY.

I have yet to gain my experience in making jelly. Can you tell me how to tell when it has cooked long enough?—Miss M. D.

If you have no thermometer, the most reliable test for finished jelly is the "sheeting" test. Cook the fruit juice until it first runs from the spoon, a little later it will run off in two big drops, and finally it will slip off in sheets. The fruit juice should be cooked rapidly if you would have a clear, tender jelly when made.

WHEN REKNITTING YARN.

I had a good woolen sweater that was too loosely knitted, so raveled it out, intending to reknit it. But the yarn is so crinkly that it doesn't knit up well. What can I do with it?—Miss F. P.

It is necessary to wash the yarn before reknitting it. To do this, wind the yarn in hanks and tie securely. Dip the hanks up and down several times in lukewarm water. Then squeeze the water out, but do not wring. Dry on a towel in the open air, shaking the hanks often so that the yarn will dry evenly.

KEEPING NICKEL BRIGHT AND SHINY.

How can I keep the nickel on my kitchen range bright and shiny?—Mrs. G. L.

Nickel can be kept bright by washing with hot soapsuds and wiping dry.

When it needs polishing use a paste made by mixing whiting with ammonia. Make the paste about the consistency of milk and apply with a flannel cloth. After it is dry, rub off the whiting and polish with a clean flannel.

If the nickel is badly stained, it can be cleaned by boiling the parts in a vinegar and alum solution. To make this solution, boil one quart of vinegar and add two ounces of alum, stirring until dissolved. If the parts are not detachable, they may be rubbed with this solution while it is hot. Then polish. This mixture can be kept in a tightly corked bottle.

COFFEE-APPLE-SAUCE CAKE.

I would like a recipe to make apple sauce cake, using coffee for the liquid.—Mrs. H. P.

This recipe has been tested and found very good.

Apple Sauce Cake.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 cup apple sauce sauce | 1 tsp. cinnamon |
| 1 cup coffee | 1 tsp. cloves |
| 1 cup sugar | 2 tsp. soda |
| 3/4 cup shortening | 1 tsp. baking powder |
| 3/4 cup molasses | 3/4 cup seedless raisins |

Cook chopped apples with a little sugar sprinkled over them. Don't stew to pieces. One cup of apples is sufficient, or one cup of sweetened apple sauce. Mix in the usual way and bake one-half hour in moderate oven. This makes a large, moist loaf cake.

"To build my own house; to give it within and without the character of my own thoughts and tastes; to live in it, to love it and make it a new bond of affection between me and mine."

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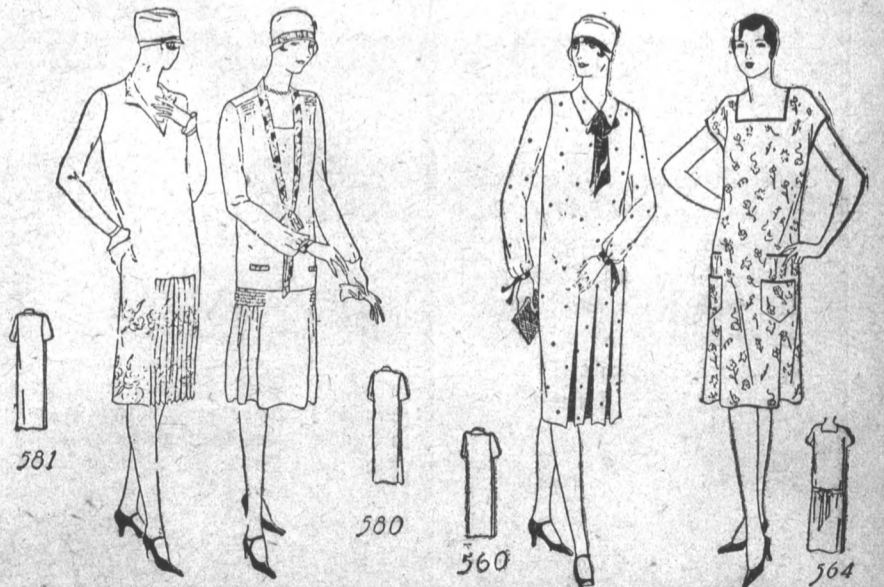
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inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material, with 3/4 yard of 32-inch contrasting.

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During dinner each evening an excellent orchestra will supply music for dancing and there will be nightly supper dances, at which a nominal cover charge only will be assessed.

Other outstanding features of the Savoy will be the 20-chair Barber Shop and the 18-Booth Beauty Salon—the walled-in Garden Court—the International Suites (each decorated in the national style of some foreign country)—the Emergency Hospital—the Florist's Shop—the Humidor—and the Gift Shop.

The advantages of the Savoy are many and varied, yet the rates are astonishingly low, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day, with suites and sample rooms from \$5.00 to \$12.00. Make reservations now for your next trip to Detroit.

A. B. Riley,
Managing Director

SAVOY
Hotel
Detroit

How Dane Harvests Grain

(Continued from page 227).

Last Sunday was the first of August, and during the afternoon the farmer, whom I am visiting, and I took a walk around the fields and looked at the grain. The rye was completely ripe and I asked him if he wasn't going to begin harvesting the next day. He said he thought he could find plenty to do around the farm for the next day, fixing the reaper and so on, and he would rather wait until Tuesday because he did not like to begin a new project on Monday. An old tradition here, says that to begin a new kind of work on Monday brings bad luck, and though the farmer isn't the least superstitious, he thought it just as well not to take any unnecessary chances. Because of the difference in the climate and soil, the grain does not become over-ripe so rapidly here, and a day more or less makes little difference. So we waited until Tuesday.

Before he could begin harvesting with the reaper on Tuesday morning, the hired man was sent out with a cradle to cut a swath around the entire field, for the Danish farmer will not drive through the grain and have the horse tramp it down. So the preliminary preparation of the ten-acre field of rye took until noon. After dinner, or rather after the after dinner nap, the farmer hitched his team to the reaper and I followed him to the field.

When he had driven two rounds, I saw a group of people coming toward us, and I thought it must be a surprise party; but I soon found that they had come to work. There was the village miller, his wife, and his grown daughter, the hired man and his wife. Each was armed with a small wooden rake with which the grain was gathered before binding it into sheaves. I thought that five grown people to help harvest a ten-acre lot was just about enough, but I kept it to myself and merely thought of what an American farmer would say if he had to have such a mob of help for a like area.

The binders worked slowly and carefully raked in the stray wisps of straw so that nothing should go to waste in binding the sheaves. The sheaves were exceedingly long, since the farmer had set the reaper to cut as close to the ground as possible. The farmer here harvests as much for the straw as he does for the grain, for straw is one of the chief sources of rough feed.

I tried my hand at binding sheaves by taking a long wisp of straw in my right hand and passing it around the bundle, while I held the one end of the wisp in the left hand, as I saw the others do. Then I gave the wisp a twist to make the binding complete, but for some reason or other, my bundles didn't look like those of the others. They were either too shabby, or else they came apart, and after a few attempts one of the regular binders suggested that I try shocking instead.

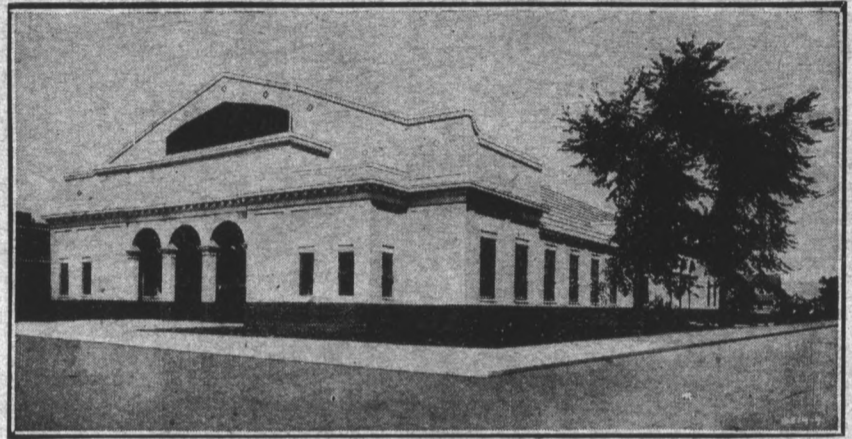
So I began shocking as I had shocked at home, by setting the shocks where it was handiest to get at the bundles, for I never did have much desire to go dragging bundles all over the field. But I was soon corrected. Here, I was informed, the shocks are set in straight rows in the same direction that the reaper goes, which is just the opposite from that at home. One of the wheel tracks of the reaper is used as a marker, for the rows must be straight. It looks so much better from the road, I was told, and what difference does it then make if one has to carry bundles several yards, so long as the scenery is kept orderly.

In fields where the binder is used, the shocks are set in this same way, for no farmers here use bundle carriers on their binders. I guess they must think that it will make the work too easy for those in the field.

During the afternoon the farmer's wife visited us in the field with a big basket of lunch, and for about a half hour we sat around on the bundles, telling stories and gossiping about nothing in particular, before again beginning the work. When six o'clock came, the farmer had just finished cutting, and with another half hour the binders could have been done and the field shocked, but when quitting time came, they quit and it took the hired man all the next forenoon to finish

the field. But now the rye is in the shock and the farmer is harvesting the barley. Next comes the oats, and last the wheat, and all must be shocked in straight rows, lengthwise.

Next week if the weather is good, we are going to begin to haul in and thresh a little, and if they thresh as we do at home, I expect to see the whole town turn out to help with the process. I have also been told that when all the grain is hauled in, the farmer is going to give a big "harvest party," for that is a custom here, that all those who help during the harvest is invited to a party. Since I have helped, some, I am looking forward to it with pleasure.



The largest and most complete structure of its kind in the world, the Agricultural Building at the Michigan State Fair grounds will be turned into a huge indoor garden when the floricultural exhibits are placed for the opening of the fair, September 5. The building, which is 240 feet long and 160 wide, is of the armory type, with no inside supports or columns. It is of steel and hollow tile construction, and was completed in sixty days.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

Jip Comes Home

WHEN school was out Tilly and Billy hurried outside as fast as they could, for a romp with Jip, but no Jip was in sight.

"Here Jip, here Jip," called Tilly. "Come Jip, come Jip," called Billy, but no Jip came, even when Billy whistled for him. All that day Jip did not come back.

When at last school was out for the day, Tilly and Billy decided they must look for him.

"Perhaps he ran away and can't find the way back," said Tilly.

"Maybe," answered Billy, "but he might have hurt himself and can't get back," and Billy looked very sad.

Behind this bush and that, and away out into the woods, they searched.



Billy Went Tumbling Heels Over Head.

When Jip had first spied Hopper the rabbit, he ran after him as fast as he could, around this bush and that, paying no attention to which way he went. Hopper, the rabbit, could run faster than Jip, and Jip had a hard time to even keep him in sight, but finally Hopper grew tired, slowed down his pace, and Jip was soon close behind.

"Ah, ha, I'll fool you this time," said Hopper to himself. When he felt sure he was out of Jip's sight again, he hopped into a pile of leaves behind a little bush. Jip went running by just as Hopper thought he would, and was soon lost in the bushes.

At last Jip began to grow tired and didn't want to chase rabbits any more. "Guess I had better get back to my master," said Jip to himself, and he trotted off in the opposite direction, vigorously wagging his tail.

But he had not gone far before he

knew he had lost his way. He sat down to think what he should do. How he wished he had stayed on the step at the schoolhouse as he had promised Billy to do!

Then all of a sudden he heard a whistle. "Bow-wow-wow," answered Jip when he heard it again, and bounded off as fast as his puppy legs could carry him in the direction of the whistle.

He had not gone far when he found Tilly and Billy. He was so glad to see them that, with one bound, he was upon them, and Billy went tumbling heels over head and Tilly did likewise. But all were up in a minute, and so happy to see Jip that they forgot all about scolding him, and soon they were on their way home.

"By the Way"

A Scotchman was showing a friend through the new home he had just built. "But," exclaimed his friend, "I notice that you have not pasted the paper on the wall, but nailed it. What is the idea?"

"Oh, aye," responded the Scotchman, "you see, we may not be living here always."

"Please, sir," said the charity worker, as she entered the store, "Wouldn't you like to help the Working Girls' Home?"

"With pleasure," replied the unmarried clerk, "where are they?"

Betty had just returned from her first visit to Sunday School, eating a chocolate bar.

"Why, Betty, where did you get the candy?" asked her mother.

"I bought it with the nickel that you gave me," she said. "The minister met me at the door and I got in for nothing."

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

WHEN ILL, SEND FOR THE DOCTOR.

HEALTH is popular today. There was a time when strong men scorned to better themselves, and weak women were content to remain weak. But nowadays everyone wants to be well and strong, and no one knows this better than the people in search of easy money. C. L. writes: "I am eighteen years old and am five feet seven inches tall. I am somewhat bow-legged and wonder if the appliances sold by _____ will straighten permanently and without injury my legs. Can one increase his height three or four inches by 'stretching of the spine?' The _____ company guarantees to do so. I have seen these different advertisements in various magazines."

I say very positively to C. L., that none of these advertised appliances will do him the least good. I hope he will agree with me and save his money. You may laugh at the boy, and think to yourself, "After all, he is only eighteen." But I think C. L. is wise for his years. You see, he asks for advice, and therefore is much wiser than many older persons who follow certain alluring theories just because they appeal to them.

One of my friends who is a very brilliant editor, and as clever a man as I know, recently used some of his valuable space to propound his own theories of health and medical treatment. People think him a wise man, yet he ventured the statement that if

he were ill he would pick one treatment for one ailment, a different form for another, and for a third make yet another selection. If he ever does get ill (really ill) he will discover that the proper treatment of sick people calls for very much more than native intelligence or wit. He will find that it demands specialized knowledge. He will be obliged to recognize the fact that he is not even qualified to diagnose the diseases for which he suggests treatment. As he thinks deeper he will see that when one has to do with as sacred a matter as the preservation of human life, the logical person to trust is one who has given his entire career to searching into the secrets of health and disease, and has built his search upon a foundation composed of the knowledge and experience of the ages. And for that reason he will just go to the 'phone and call a doctor!

NOT DUE TO ADENOIDS.

Our little girl, four years old, cannot talk, except to say Mamma, and no, and simple words. She slobbers like a teething baby. Could this be adenoids?—Anxious Mother.

No. This trouble is nothing like adenoids. It would probably be classed as hypothyroidism, meaning deficiency in the functions of the thyroid gland. The fact that she can use simple words is in her favor. She should be placed in the care of a physician who will probably treat her by administering thyroid extract. She may improve a great deal.

Gifts For the Tabernacle

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

EVERYONE whose heart stirred him up" came and brought his offering to the tabernacle. It was giving time, and everybody was happy, as people always are, when they have a part in the work of the church. Money was not in use, I take it, at that time, and hence jewelry of all sorts was a substitute—ear rings, brooches, arm decorations, all of gold, as well as fine clothes of every description.

Religion is free, as we say. But there is expense connected with it. Otherwise it would not amount to much. We value that which we pay for, and only that, whether the pay be in money or personal effort. This is a free country, also, but it costs to run it. It looks that way, when we note the appropriations of congress for this and that—eighty-five millions, for instance, for expansion in the national aviation program.



gospel to you all, and youse all got to pay."

But these Hebrews did not seem to count it as paying so much. They gave, they did not pay. They wanted to give. You could not hold them back. It was fun. "Not grudgingly or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver," was not written for centuries after, but these enthusiastic outdoor folk illustrated it perfectly. Nobody begrudged anything. Everyone was cheerful, aye, hilarious (the real meaning of the word translated cheerful).

It was a time in which social barriers were broken down. The poor as well as the rich gave, and no distinctions were made. This was because all classes brought the fruits of their toil. And the fruit of one man's toil is about as important as another's. It does not take long to demonstrate that. In a summer resort were all sorts of the rich, and the mighty, people who thought they were somebodies. They

turned their faces away in disdain when the garbage wagon went by, with its bespattered driver and its repellent smells. One day something happened to the garbage man. Maybe he got too strong a dose of smells, or just naturally got sick of his job and thought he would try wearing fine clothes for a while, or his ancient steeds got a sudden burst of energy and ran away. At any rate, the garbage man relieved no cans of their contents for some days, and some little children fell sick. Then older ones fell sicker, and the old folks followed their infectious example. The garbage man was hastily recalled, his pay was raised. The community could get on beautifully without some of the high flyers, but they could not, positively could not, get on without the man on the garbage cart. 'Every man's work is important. They believed that, way back there when they were fixing up the Tabernacle, and we know it is so.

They were making the place of worship beautiful. It did not detract from the reality of their trust in God to have a beautiful place to go, when they turned their prayers heavenward. Have we protestants been doing that? Sometimes it seems as though we lie awake nights devising ways and means of making our churches ugly. You can go into many a village and rural church, and there is not a thing in the building that is graceful or worshipful, except perhaps the fresh bouquet of flowers on the pulpit. And it would not have cost a dollar more to have introduced a bit of beauty into the building. A reform is growing in this direction, and it needs to grow fast. There is no sanctity in ugliness. One rural church is so attractive that hurrying autoists slow up to look at it. Some stop, to peep in the windows and try the door.

We ought to build our churches so that people will feel worshipful when they enter the building. It can be done. We owe it to our boys and girls, who unconsciously appreciate beauty, to our youth, to ourselves. It would help wonderfully.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 12.

SUBJECT:—Gifts for the Tabernacle. Exodus 35:20-29.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Proverbs 3-9.

Energy



YOU can't drive a tired mind and wearied body very far — but — you CAN remove these handicaps. Go out and buy yourself a FOSTER IDEAL SPRING. Sleep on it! Give your spine the ideal sleep support it needs. Remove sag strain from your spinal cord. Give your nerves their proper quota of ideal rest and recuperation. Let your tired muscles and mind have the relaxation that they demand. You'll sleep better and feel better if you sleep on an IDEAL SPRING.

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The Michigan Farmer, Detroit

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OUR PAGE

Some Exciting Times

Experiences of Merry Circlers

An Amateur's Auto Experience.

One day last summer I decided to try and drive our car. I started backing up, but did it too fast. To avoid hitting the side of the garage, I turned the other way and the car backed into the flower garden. I got the car back into the track and by going slower got to the street safely. When I turned into the street I stalled the engine. I started again, but turned the wheels too suddenly, and just missed hitting the truck.

I drove down the street safely until coming to the corner. There I turned too short and went over the curb. I got to the country road, continuing along slowly. Seeing I could drive all right I decided to go faster.

I was going down a steep hill when suddenly there appeared around the



Mary Stroud, and the Place She Goes Swimming.

curve at the foot, a large truck carrying a large steel girder. I reduced the gas, but it did not slow the speed of the car any. As I was nearing the truck, I decided to run into the ditch to avoid a collision. The ditch was not very deep fortunately, but wide. I missed the truck by a hair's breadth, but the ditch was full of ruts. I lost control of the car and it crashed into a telephone pole.

The results of this ride were a badly damaged car, while I only had a few cuts on my head; but I decided not to drive a car alone again.—Lucille Beening.

A Fire.

When I think of the time I was most excited, I think of the evening of June 17, 1926, as I was planting some plants outdoors. As supper was about ready, father lighted our gasoline lamp and hung it up on the ceiling. Bang! I looked and saw the windows in a red glare. Fire, Fire! I shouted. My uncle and aunt sprang up from the table, while I was coming in the house, and someone bumped against me, thinking the roof was on fire, or something. One took a pail of water and the other two rushed up stairs and arrived there just in time to see wet towels used to put the fire out, dishes, etc., thrown out of doors, and the fire put out. Say, what a lot had to be done to get things in order again.—Albert Faber.

Fire Spreads.

We live in a little village that has no fire department. As we were sitting at the table one noon, the telephone rang. It was a call for help. The house directly across the road

was on fire. Everybody jumped up and went.

There were only a few people there, but the crowd grew fast. The smoke was coming out all over the roof. Everyone knew an old crippled man lived there, whose wife was away working. Strong men rushed into the house to find the poor old man nearly suffocated by the smoke. He was carried out and the doctor was immediately called.

By this time the flames were coming through the roof, although people

had carried water from every direction. They saw it was useless to try to save the house for it was in flames all over.

There was a high east wind and the nearby house on the west soon caught from burning shingles. Everything was carried out of this house for fear it would go, too. While this was happening, five other roofs began to burn. The fire department from a nearby town now arrived, and all the other buildings were saved.

There were some heroes and a number of accidents, but no one was seriously injured.

This experience taught me two things: Every town needs some fire protection; it is wise to use fire-proof shingles.—Hazel Walworth.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I haven't written for a long time, but I have been reading the letters from the cousins.

I have been having a fine vacation, haven't done any work for five weeks. I got in on an accident. I was driving horses on the hay fork and they turned around on me and got me up against the stone wall, and the rope rubbed my neck, and a stone punched a hole in my neck. I have my neck and head all bandaged up. I suppose if you see me at the fair, I'll look like a wounded soldier. I am going to start high school this fall. I am thirteen years old.—Melvin Hartman, Ann Arbor, Mich.

I don't think I'd care for your vacation. I'd rather work than look or feel like a wounded soldier. However, you got your wounds while on duty. I hope you get along nicely.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Gosh, everybody is hot in this circle—everybody chewing each other's ear all the while. I think boys are just about the best things on earth—at times, and some boys—. So there, well, I've been riding horseback and I'm not exactly in tune with a certain person's motto. I'm feeling flat; sorta sharp, too; and not at all natural.

Oh, yes, I might say that I've never written into your column before, or I'll pretend I haven't. I wrote one that Mr. W. B. must have liked quite well. But he's always "red eyes" for newcomers, isn't he?

I just wonder how old Herbert Estes is? If he wrote letters to Uncle Frank such a long time ago, and just now passed the eighth grade exam., I wish

he'd tell us, or me, anyhow, how old he is. Listen, Herbert, I think you're an awfully clever and smart boy. I sure do. And so do lots of other people. But don't tell anybody I said so.

I wish I could see you, and, oh, boy! don't you wish you could see me? I'll give you a minute description of myself, Uncle Frank, if you'd care to have it. I have black, or dark, brown hair, blue eyes, pug-nose (more turn-up), freckled, rather small and insignificant. I'm also fourteen and a junior in high. Well, I must close, with love and all the rest of it.—A Farm Kate.

I have not heard of any chewed ears in our circle. M. C.'s just chew the rag. Herbert, it's your turn now.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Two or three years ago, I became a Merry Circler, but as we do not take the Michigan Farmer, I had forgotten all about it, until I came out here to visit my grandparents, who take this paper.

I have been watching with interest the lively debating on bobbed hair, knickers, powder and rouge, and so on. As for me, I think it is all a matter of personal opinion, although I do not think rouge and lipstick look very well on young girls.

I have always lived in the city, except at vacation times, when we come out here, and although I like the country, I don't think I would like to live there always.

Outside the house, in one of the big pine trees that fill our yard, a little bird has built its nest. I think it is one of the most cheerful things there is. It doesn't take very hard imagin-

ing, when one is listening to it, to imagine that there are no dishes to do, no dusting, and not anything to do that is unpleasant to most girls.

We have lovely flowers in our garden this summer, and we go out in the early morning or evening, pick whole armloads of them to decorate the house.—Your long lost niece and cousin, Betty Woodhams, Litchfield.

Wouldn't it be paradise for girls if there was no housework? Some humans live that way still, but I don't think any of us would care to change places with them, or even with the birds.

Dear Uncle Frank:

The other day while I was cleaning out the garden, this is what my brain produced: Recipe for cleaning your garden:

Take two ounces of good will and mix well with a few ounces of courage; one or two ounces of perseverance will also be needed; add about five ounces of skill and you will be surprised how nice your garden will turn out.

To make the work much easier, add a few ounces of imagination. Then imagine that the weeds are your faults. Some weeds are hard to pull out, others are easy; some faults are hard to get rid of, others are easy. Then try



Frances Haindl is Dressed for a Party or Swimming, I Don't Know Which.

as hard to get rid of all the weeds as you would try to get rid of all your faults. "If a task is once begun, never leave it till it's done." You will be surprised and satisfied at the results. Satisfaction guaranteed.

How do you like that, Uncle Frank? Say, Uncle Frank, I think Harold Snyder's hobbies are very interesting; don't you? I wish more M. C.'s would write about their hobbies. I have two hobbies, too. They are collecting poems, clippings, etc., for my scrap book, and reading. My favorite authors are: Louisa M. Alcott and Edna, Alice and Abbie F. Brown. Here are some names of books that I think M. C. book lovers would enjoy: Uncle David's Boys, by Alice Brown; Eight Cousins, by Alcott; Rose in Bloom, by Alcott; Secret of the Clan, by Alice Brown; When Max Came, by Edna Brown.

Well, I'll have to stop my chatter, Uncle Frank, and say good-bye to you, and hello to W. B.—Your faithful bookworm, Florence Litkowski, Saginaw.

Your garden recipe is good. I am sure it will work. You seem quite strong on "Brown" authors. It must be that you are a brown bookworm. I, too, think the telling of hobbies would make interesting reading.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been reading the Boys' and Girls' Page for a long while, and I enjoy it very much. I would like to say something about our discussions, too. I like to see a boy with a pomp-adour and bell-bottom trousers, and a box coat and everything up to date,



for health, and with health plus enthusiasm, wealth is just around the corner.—DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

To introduce Douglas Fairbanks to boys who read The Michigan Farmer, we might as well explain who Calvin Coolidge is! Our boys will know Douglas, and they will appreciate this characteristic message from him. And it really has more wisdom in it than lots of messages we have had from the so-called greatest and wisest men in the land.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926, by Clarence Poe.)

Happiness from Enthusiasm

Douglas Fairbanks Stresses Health, Activity, Enthusiasm

ONE of the best things in this little old world is enthusiasm. All children have it, but when they grow up they often lose it, and that's one of the world's tragedies. To be successful you must be happy; to be happy you must be enthusiastic; to be enthusiastic you must be healthy, and to be healthy you must keep mind and body active. Whatever you undertake, whether it be grinding knives or building railroads, there will be plenty of competition. Learn the value of competition by competing with yourself. Make today's mark better than yesterday's whether it be in deportment or dialectics.

This system of ours—this universe—is founded on motion. Everything in the world is motion—is made of motion. Motion reduced to elementals means activity, and accelerated activity is just another name for pep. All men walk, but the one who walks fast is the one most apt to be noticed. Keep active, be enthusiastic, keep moving in mind and body. Activity is a synonym

I think they look better that way, although they look fine in other dressy clothes.

My brother Frank is very particular in what he wears. So you see, I am used to seeing boys in dressy clothes. I do not like flappers. I never wish to be one. Do you?

I have won some very dear friends through the correspondence scramble. Give us another one.—Mary A. Hutek, Rhodes, Mich.

I like to see anybody dressed up, but not overdressed. When the clothes are so loud that they attract more attention than the person, I think it's overdone.

MISSING WORD CONTEST.

HERE are a few sentences taken from the reading matter of this issue, in which some of the words are missing. The best way to find these missing words is to glance through the paper to find the sentences.

In order to do this contest, write the sentences neatly with the proper words supplied. Also give the page on which you found the sentences. Please write your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of your paper and put M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler.

Twenty prizes will be given. All the correct papers will be mixed together and the twenty pulled out will entitle their writers to prizes. The girls will be given beads and the boys will get base balls.

Here are the sentences:

1. A — satisfactory — bag can be — from a — of cretonne.
2. — is really — need of — built — a — in these — of conveniences.
3. The — combine at first — seems a — device, — to the complicated —, to say — of — threshers.

This contest closes September 17. Send your contest papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

STORY CONTEST WINNERS.

THIS contest shows that girls are natural story tellers. I don't want you to think that by "story tellers" I mean tellers of lies. The girls take time to write stories, while the boys probably do not have the patience. Anyhow, in this contest only one boy won a prize. The stories will appear in the columns of our department in the near future. Following are the names of the winners:

- Alice Chapman, St. Louis, Mich.
- Eileen Tahtinen, R. 1, Box 34, Ontonagon, Mich.
- Helen Mantta, Rudyard, Mich.
- Wilma Sackett, Munith, Mich.
- Martha Everest, Lake Odessa, Mich.
- Ruth Ruhl, LeRoy, Mich.
- June Nelson, Filion, Mich.
- Delia Veldman, Hudsonville, Mich.
- Mae F. Adamson, St. Clair, Mich.
- Base Ball.
- Guilford Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.

JUDGING FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

(Continued from page 232).

the amount of hard fat in the abdomen, the less the production of the longer the time since production.

The comb, wattles and earlobes enlarge or contract, depending on the ovary. If the comb, wattles and earlobes are large, full plump and smooth or hard and waxy, the bird is laying heavily. If the comb is limp the bird is only laying slightly, but is not laying at all when the comb is dried down, especially at moulting time. If the comb is warm, it is an indication that the bird is coming into production.

A laying fowl uses up the surplus fat in the body, especially it removes the fat from the skin. In yellow skinned breeds this loss of fat and pigment can readily be seen by the loss of the yellow color. The different parts of the body tend to become white, according to the amount of fat stored in the body and the amount of circulation of blood through those

parts. The changes occur in the following order:

The vent changes very quickly with egg production so that a white or pink vent on a yellow skinned bird generally means that the bird is laying, while a yellow vent means the bird is not laying. It should be recognized that all yellow color changes are dependent on the food, coarseness of the skin and size of a bird. A heavy bird fed on an abundance of green feed or other material that will color the fat a deep yellow, will not bleach out nearly as quickly as a smaller or paler colored bird. A bird with lustrous shanks does not fade as quickly as a dull shanked bird.

The eye ring, that is, the inner edges of the eyelids, bleaches out a trifle slower than the vent. The earlobes on Leghorns and Anconas bleach out a little slower than the eyering, so that a bleached earlobe means a little longer, or greater, production than a bleached vent or eyelid.

The color goes out of the beak, beginning at the base and gradually disappears until it finally leaves the front part of the upper beak. The lower beak bleaches faster than the upper, but may be used where the upper is obscured by horn or black.

When a bird stops laying in the summer she usually starts molting. The later a hen lays in the summer, or the longer the period over which she lays, the greater will be her production, so that the high producer is the late layer, and hence the later molter. The length of time that a hen has been molting, or has stopped laying, can be determined by the molting of the primary feathers. It takes about six weeks to completely renew the primary feathers next to the axial feathers, and an additional two weeks for each subsequent primary to be renewed. One or more growing feathers of the same length should be counted as one feather.

A good layer is more active, intelligent and friendly and more easily handled than a poor layer. A low producer is shy and flighty and stays on the edge of the flock and will squawk when caught.

BOW BOY OF THE BLUE GRASS.

(Continued from page 237).

position as upon a former occasion, when he rode a horse, the breeze had cleared his brow, so again it rubbed the wrinkles from his forehead; that, or a new trend of thought. For he was smiling when the car stopped with muffled throbs in front of the Warren home, and Robert saw Justine standing on the low porch step, a green vine framing her like a picture. He went quickly up the flagstone walk and stood before her.

"Will you ride with me this afternoon?" he said, abruptly. "I don't know," she halted, adding hurriedly, "I thank you, so much, but—"

"Come!" he broke in, all but peremptorily, sweeping her from head to foot with a swift glance. "Come as you are. You will need neither hat nor wrap, for the day is warm."

She gazed searchingly in his eyes a moment, then yielded. She seemed to bring with her a subtle sort of fragrance, and as she sank into the cushioned seat by Robert's side he felt his nerves tingling as they had done one far off day when he was a child at school, and a girl child had smiled back at him.

Neither spoke until presently he turned off the pike onto a byroad which led into the country, and which skirted a wood for a long distance.

"It has been months and months since I was here," said Justine, sitting primly, with folded hands. "Aren't the woods and the fields perfect?"

He ignored the question. "Please don't think I have brought you here because I could not sit face to face with you in your home and tell you all I feel," he began, slowing the machine until it moved no faster than a trotting horse.

He turned in time to see the color leave her face, and a momentary alarm spring to her eyes.

"My purpose was not to place you at a disadvantage, believe me, and if you want to return before I am ready, you have only to say so."

Again he glanced at her. Her hands were clasped tightly, her face was

(Continued on page 247).

5% and 6% With Safety

How About the Money You are Laying Away, Is It Earning 5% and 6%?

For many years millions of people throughout the United States have been making their savings earn 5 per cent and 6 per cent—in many cases with less risk than money earning a lesser rate.

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The Savings Certificates issued by this Company during the past 36 years have proven safe and satisfactory to thousands of investors.

This Company is in its 37th year, has resources of more than \$10,800,000, is under State Supervision, and its record for prompt payment is not surpassed by any other type of financial institution.

There is no question as to its safety.

Ask for booklet explaining our method of paying 5 per cent and 6 per cent on savings.

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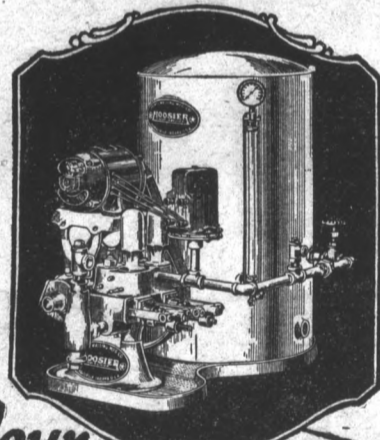
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There is a Hoosier Water Service for every farm and home purpose, suited to any power or source of supply! There is one that will give you city water convenience at less than city water cost for years and years to come.

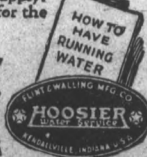
(All Hoosier Water Services have the famous Galvazink Coating inside and out for protection and long life.)

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Pure-bred English Barron Strain White Leghorn Baby Chicks \$8.75 Hundred Postpaid

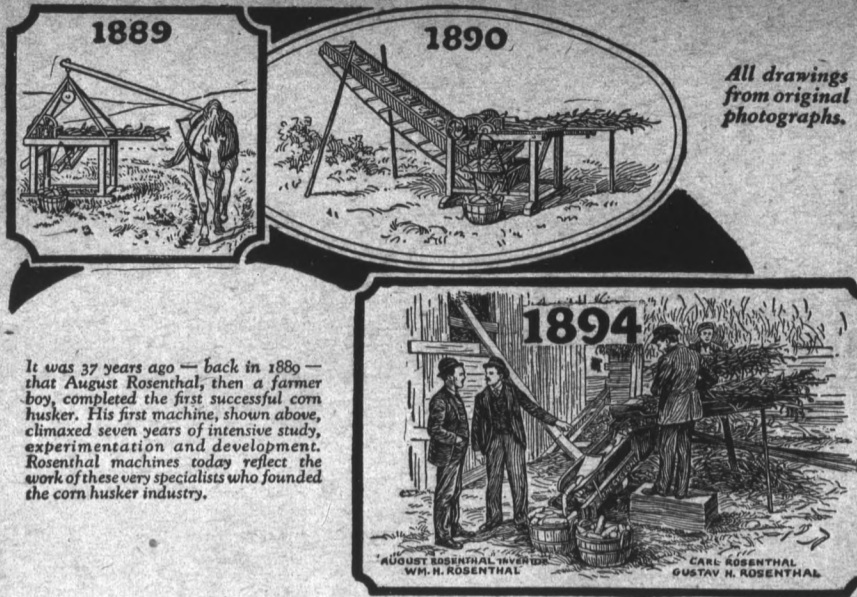
- Brown Leghorns, \$10 hundred.
- Anconas, Sheppard strain, best layers \$11 hundred.
- Rhode Island Reds, \$11 hundred.
- Plymouth Rocks, \$11.50 hundred.
- White Rocks, \$13 hundred.
- All good, healthy, strong, pure-bred chicks, guaranteed. We pay postage charges and guarantee live delivery. Take a statement from your Postmaster, if any dead we will replace them.

Z. T. Nichols & Sons, LAWTON, MICHIGAN

Advertising that Pays

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner. It will help you dispose of your poultry, hatching egg, real estate or some miscellaneous article. It will help you find that extra help you may need. Michigan Farmer Liners get big results, and cost little. See rates on page 247.

The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.



It was 37 years ago — back in 1889 — that August Rosenthal, then a farmer boy, completed the first successful corn husker. His first machine, shown above, climaxed seven years of intensive study, experimentation and development. Rosenthal machines today reflect the work of these very specialists who founded the corn husker industry.

“Steel 4” is More than just a Husker — it’s an Ideal!

A Few “Steel 4” Features:

1. All-steel construction.
2. Capacity 500 to 700 bushels a day.
3. Power: Fordson or tractor of equal power.
4. Clean husking guaranteed with stalks wet, dry or frozen.
5. Enclosed gears run in grease.
6. Combination husking and snapping rollers.
7. Natural Self-Feeder.

Remove the Menace of the Corn Borer Now!

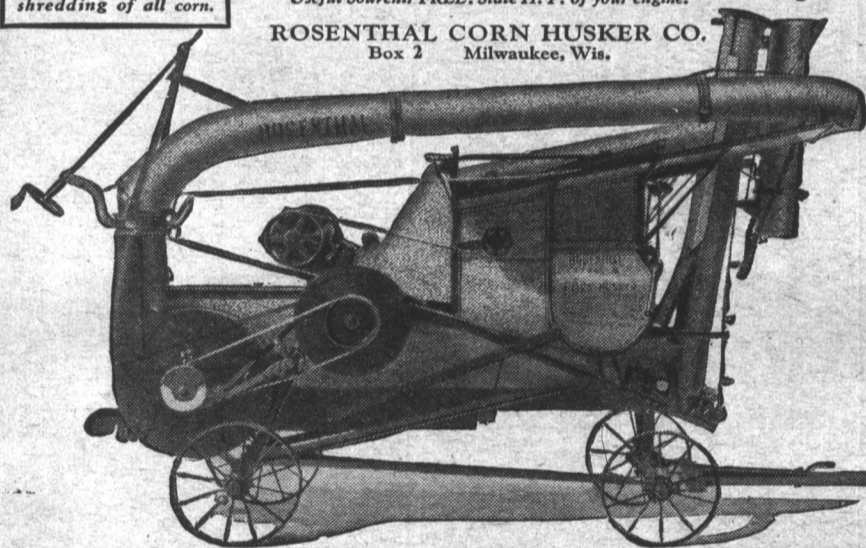
The menace of the European Corn Borer is spreading rapidly in this country. To check this dangerous crop destroyer, government and university agricultural authorities recommend the shredding of all corn.

WHETHER you intend buying a husker or not, be sure and see the Rosenthal “Steel 4”. It marks a real milestone in the improvement of farm equipment, and for that reason alone you will like to look it over. Any Rosenthal agent will be glad to show it to you, and if you are interested will tell you how easy it is to try it on your own farm with your own corn, under our money-back guarantee. Or write us if you do not know our local agent.

Throughout every part you will see the hand of genius which has made the Rosenthal name stand for so much among farmers who really know corn huskers. It brings the advantages of all-steel construction to a machine ideally suited to the most popular sized tractors. It is just what we say it is — more than a corn husker. It is the climax of the 37-year-old ideal of the inventors of the corn husker.

Write for catalogs, describing five sizes, 6 to 20 H. P., and telling how others have done their husking in spare time as well as make money in custom work. Useful Souvenir FREE. State H. P. of your engine.

ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER CO.
Box 2 Milwaukee, Wis.



ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKERS and SHREDDERS

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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The Michigan Guernsey Breeders Association

Will Hold Its

First Semi-Annual Consignment Sale

At East Lansing, Michigan
September 30, 1926

The Fall Consignment Includes
30 Registered Females
10 Quality Grades
5 Young Bulls

For catalog and other information, address MICHIGAN GUERNSEY BREEDERS ASS'N, W. D. Burrington, Field Secretary, Box 1018, East Lansing, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Two young Guernsey bulls, one born March 25, 1925; has A. R. dam. One born October 20, 1925. FRANK E. ROBSON, Room 303, M. C. R. R. Depot Building, Detroit, Mich.

For Sale Two Registered Guernsey cows, and 10-mo-old heifer. GEO. N. CRAWFORD, 103 Sullivan Ave., Fremont, Mich.

FOR practically pure-bred GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

Guernsey Dairy Heifer Calves, practically pure bred \$25.00 each. We ship C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

PRACTICALLY pure-bred Guernsey heifer calves—the heavy milking kind—eight weeks old, \$20 each. NORMAN B. MEYER, Maple Plain, Minn.

For Sale 10 Registered Guernsey Bulls, almost ready for service. Max Rose breeding. Cheap. Write JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

PURE-BRED REG. BULL—famous “Durand” Guernsey herd offspring, 8 years old. Will sell very cheap. O. STEINKOPF Bangor, Mich.

HOLSTEINS, Young Bulls, Heifers

Foundation cows with high records. Herd is fully accredited and headed by one of the good bulls of the breed.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

CONTINUOUS TESTING PAYS.

THE Alto Kent County Cow Testing Association has finished its third year of testing. This association has a number of men who have been testing for the full three years, and their continuous testing is paying. When the association finished its first year in 1924 it had a butter-fat average of 285.3 pounds of fat. The year 1925 saw an improvement to 345 pounds, and an increase of sixty pounds largely brought about by getting rid of poor cows and by using the knowledge gained in the Cow Testing Association. This year saw an improvement, not so much as the previous year, but an increase. This year's average production was 365 pounds of fat, or an increase of twenty pounds over the previous year. Or, in the three years this association has increased its butter-fat production just a little short of eighty pounds per cow. And some men say they can't get anything out of cow testing association work.

For the third year the herd of pure-bred Jerseys formerly owned by Robert Farrell, and now owned by D. J. Dinsen, were high in fat production, producing 471.8 pounds of fat. The herd of grade Holsteins owned by Glenn Loveland was high in milk production for the third year, with 10,700 pounds of milk and 396.2 pounds of fat. The high cow in fat production was a grade Jersey owned by N. W. Stuart, producing 560.5 pounds of fat.

Of the twenty-four herds that finished the year, nine made over 300 pounds of fat, and of these, seven made over 400 pounds. Twenty-four two-year-olds, seven three-year-olds, thirty-two five-year-olds, a total of seventy-seven, or forty per cent of the total number finishing, qualified for

the Record of Performance. The association has reorganized for its fourth year's work with Hollis Parks as tester.—K. K. Vining.

BEEF PRICES TEND UPWARD.

AN upward trend of beef cattle prices during the next two or three years is predicted by the live stock market specialists in the department of agriculture. The number of breeding stock, cattle on feed, and young stock, is below normal, and the outlook is for a smaller supply of market cattle during the next year or so. Although feed lots are far from empty, the number of fed cattle yet to be marketed this fall appears to be somewhat less than in the fall of 1925. Receipts of cattle and calves at all markets during July this year were eight per cent less than a year previous, and similar receipts at twelve markets during the first two weeks of August show a decrease of twenty-two per cent. Stocker and feeder cattle shipments in July fell off eighteen per cent as compared with last year, and such movements from twelve markets decreased forty-two per cent during the first half of August.

Prospects for fair supplies of corn, only a slight increase in the number of hogs to be fed, and a decrease in cattle available for feeding, will tend to maintain the price of feeders on a level slightly higher than that which prevailed in the fall of 1925. Lighter weight cattle in feed lots will enable feeders to distribute market supplies over a longer period and in accordance with the movement of prices. This, with reduced supplies, may result in higher fed cattle prices during the coming winter and spring than last year.—R.

Keep Dairy Show in Mind

By Prof. O. E. Reed

MICHIGAN will be honored this year by being host to the National Dairy Show, which will be held at the State Fair Grounds, Detroit, October 6 to 13.

The dairy interests of Michigan have for many years cherished the hope that some time the National Dairy Show would be staged in this state.

Any one who has ever attended one of these shows during the past twenty years has obtained a greater knowledge of, and respect for, their industry than they ever had previously.

The National is set up at a tremendous expense to the industry, its function is purely educational and not a money making scheme.

Breeders and dairymen will have an opportunity this fall to see the best animals of the five leading breeds. This show for cattle is commonly called the “court of last resort” because it is the one show at which prize winners of the State Fairs and sectional shows all over the United States and Canada are brought together to battle for the prize of prizes.

It is true in any industry or profession that those who would succeed should keep up with their line of business or profession. It is to be hoped that every dairyman in Michigan who can possibly do so will spend at least one day at the show this fall. They will get a vision of this two hundred and fifty billion dollar industry that they never had before. One cannot help but realize the greatness of the industry and get information really worth while by seeing this great cattle show where 1,500 of the best cattle in the country will be on exhibition.

Other educational exhibits include the farm dairy machinery, forage crop exhibits, health food show, and the great educational exhibit prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There will also be the exhibits of the boys' and girls' calf club animals and several hundred boys and girls from all over the country will be in camp there. The Woman's Division will hold a great interest for any woman who is interested in better household and health conditions in the home.

Begin now on your plans to attend. Time, a little expense, and a receptive attitude are all that will be required on the part of the individual dairyman to get a message in show and story of his own business that will go a long way toward helping him work out his everyday problems and in the end will make his business a greater pleasure as well as more profitable.

You pay once only for any Concrete Farm Improvement

How Much Mud Do You Track In?

No other improvement around the house will please your wife more than a concrete walk and pavement at the back door.

It will save hours of hard labor by keeping floors and rugs—in fact, the entire house, clean. And you only have to build a concrete walk once.

Complete information about building concrete walks and floors as well as many other farm improvements of concrete is contained in our illustrated booklet, "Concrete Around the Home." Write for free copy today.

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The Leading Sire

Echo Sylvia King Model is the Leading Sire of Honor List daughters for 1925-26. He has 75 A., R. O. daughters, including four above 30 lbs. and nineteen others above 25 lbs. but-ter in 7 days. His 75 tested daughters (only four in mature form) average:

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| Butter, 7 days, | 23.09 lbs. |
| Milk, | 452.0 |
| % Fat, | 3.96 |

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"MICHIGAN STATE HERDS."



Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

HEREFORD STEERS

22 Wt. around 1100 lbs. 69 Wt. around 1000 lbs.
74 Wt. around 725 lbs. 81 Wt. around 625 lbs.
45 Wt. around 550 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.
Good quality, dark reds, dehorned, well marked Hereford Steers. Good grass flesh. The beef type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of one car load from any bunch. Can also show you Shorthorn Steers, year or 2 yr old.
Van D. Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

Brennan, Fitzgerald and Sinks Jersey Farm Farmington, Mich.

Offer For Sale or Lease:

Bull: Rulero Diplomat No. 234233. Born Feb. 15, 1924. Sire, Lady Togos Raleigh No. 190912; Dam, Rulero Golden No. 290968. Reg. of Merit Record in 360 days at twice a day milking, 10,436 lbs. milk, 684 lbs. fat, average % fat 5.710.

Bull: Lady Togos Major No. 251927. Born Dec. 9, 1924. Sire, Lady Togos Raleigh. Dam, Karmaks Ruby's Bonnie Lass No. 306762. Reg. of Merit Record in 301 days at twice a day milking, 7,236 lbs. milk, 391.94 lbs. fat, average fat 5.42%.

Bull: Lady Togos Foxy Lad No. 251928. Born April 1, 1925. Sire, Lady Togos Raleigh. Dam, Rosinettas Golden Beauty No. 388734. Record in 305 days at twice a day milking, 7,348 lbs. milk, 413.74 lbs. of fat, average fat 5.63%.

These bulls will be shown at Michigan State Fair, 1926.
Will be pleased to have you look them over.

Brennan, Fitzgerald and Sinks Farm, Farmington, Michigan
C. NIELSEN, Manager

HOLSTEINERS' FEAST.

THE Fourth Annual Field Day of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association, held Thursday, August 19, was as big a success as anticipated. Part of the success was due to the well-planned hospitality of the host of the day, J. T. Berkheimer, who turned over his Hilliberk Farms, near Homer, to the Holsteiners. The crowd sure cooperated with the host in disposing of 1,000 sandwiches, fifty-five gallons of ice cream, a young barrel of coffee, and a half dozen cans of good Holstein milk. It is estimated that enough wind to start a typhoon was expended by the youngsters in inflating balloons given them by Mr. Berkheimer.

The attendance approximated 1,000. The first man to enter the gate was Glen Boyd, of St. Louis, Gratiot county. Mr. Boyd came with a party of his Holstein neighbors in time to help Mr. Berkheimer with the morning chores. The visitors from the greatest distance were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Richardson, of Caledonia, Ontario, Canada. Frank Minner, of Nelsonville, Ohio, also figured prominently as an out-of-state caller, particularly since a couple of his children made off with prizes in the running races. The party coming the farthest in Michigan was decided to be R. Van Tel, of Tremont, Newaygo county, and two neighbors—174 miles being recorded on the speedometer of their hack.

Credit for fetching along the greatest number of personal offspring was tied for a long time between Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Johnson, of Battle Creek, with five children, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hakes, of Eckford, with the same number. A couple more Hakes strolled in later, apparently having been lost out of the flivver en route, so the prize went to their clan, with seven children present. The Johnson contingent, however, were so placed in that one of their crew, Harold, proved to be the youngest owner on the grounds of a pure-bred Holstein, registered in his own name. Harold is eleven years old, a member of the Battle Creek calf club. Nine-weeks-old Richard Dale Bower, of the Battle Creek Holstein folks, Mr. and Mrs. Earl A. Bower, was adjudged the most youthful present. Arlene Hakes, of Eckford, won the girls' grand championship prize, and Duane Earl, also of Eckford, won the championship for boys.

The milk-scale, furnished by Mr. Berkheimer as first prize for the highest herd on a butter-fat basis per cow per year in cow testing association work, went to Arthur Reed, of Imlay City. The Reed herd averaged 577 pounds of fat—this is said to be the highest average ever attained by a herd in the United States of America in cow testing association work. Reuben Bittle, of Columbiaville, took the second prize—a milk stool. Holstein herds took seven places out of the high ten.

The grand prize was a young Hilliberk bull of excellent breeding, he being sired by a 1,000-pound bull, and his dam having over 800 pounds of butter in a year as a three-year-old, and almost thirty pounds in a week. The second dam had almost 950 pounds in a year; the next dam, twenty-nine pounds in a week, etc. This calf, an excellent individual, has a conservation market value of \$300.

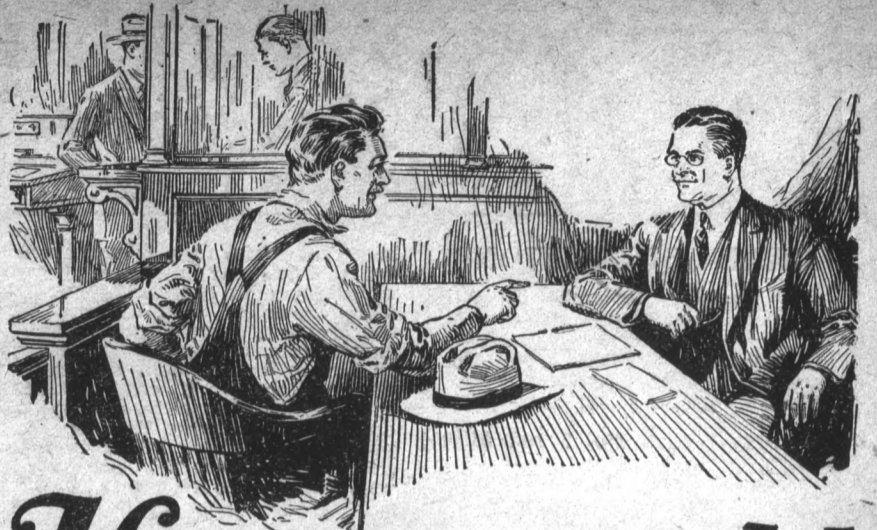
Competition for the bull calf was confined to members of bull clubs of three or more members. Attendance of the club counted part, and the standing of one representative of the club in a judging contest on a ring of four mature cows counted part. On this basis, with four entries, the Newaygo Bull Club, of Newaygo county, won. R. Van Til, of Tremont, was the member of this club who successfully represented his organization.

All day long the Holstein fans thronged through the barns, inspecting the cattle. Professor J. E. Burnett, of the Dairy Department, Michigan State College, gave a demonstration of true Holstein types.

The only speaker of the day was Professor O. E. Reed, head of the Dairy Department, Michigan State College. Professor Reed, in his vigorous style, stressed the advantages of cow testing association work, and gave his auditors something new to think about in a plan under consideration to inspect bulls on a basis of combined type pedigree and of producing daughters with a view to certifying such bulls. Professor Reed's remarks on this topic were very well received, as the matter of super-registration or special certification of desirable bulls is talked wherever thoughtful Holstein folks gather.

A band helped to add to the general sociability.

The Fourth Annual Field Day was, all in all, a decided success in accomplishing its object—to promote acquaintance and fraternity amongst the Holstein breeders of the state.—J. G. Hayes.

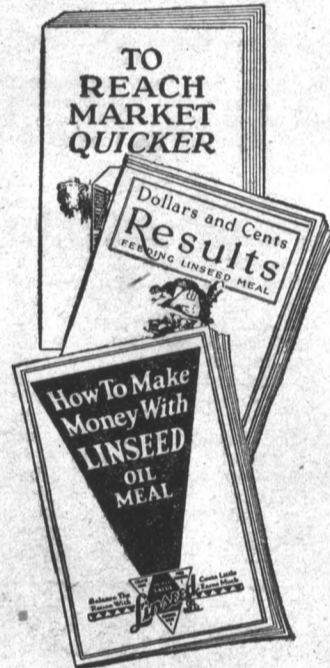


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Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Inc., 124 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

Choice Jersey Bulls ready for service, and bull calves, for sale from R. of M. dams accredited herd. SMITH & PARKER, Howell, Mich.

15 Cows, 4 Bulls from R. of M. Cows. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fall freshening. Colon C. Little, Coopersville, Mich.

HEREFORDS 5 bulls around a year old, also bred cows and heifers. Repeaters and Woodford breeding at farmer's prices. ALLEN BROTHERS, 118 Burdick Arcade, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Shorthorns Best of quality and breeding. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. BIDWELL, STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns For Sale Three bred heifers to freshen in September and November. One Roan, eight months old bull calf, one five year old, grandson of Glenside Dairy King, kind and gentle. Inquiries solicited. Visitors welcome. Prices reasonable. BELAND & BELAND, Tecumseh, Mich.

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 247



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, September 7.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 white \$1.29; No. 2 red \$1.29; No. 2 mixed \$1.27. Chicago.—Sept. \$1.31; Dec. \$1.34%; May \$1.39%.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 81c; No. 3 yellow 78c. Chicago.—Sept. 76½c; Dec. 83½c; May 90½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan, old, 45c; new 39c; No. 3 old 44c; new 35c. Chicago.—Sept. at 36c; Dec. 40½c; May 45½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 92c. Chicago.—Sept. 92½c; Dec. 97½c; May \$1.03%.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4@4.02. Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked at \$4.65 per cwt; red kidneys \$8.75.

Barley.

Malting 65c; feeding 72c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$20.50; September alsike \$17.75; timothy \$2.90.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$21@22; standard \$20@21; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$29@31; No. 2 timothy \$19@20; No. 1 clover \$18@19; wheat and oat straw \$12@13; rye straw \$13@14.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Spring wheat bran at \$29; standard middlings \$30; fine middlings \$35; cracked corn \$36; coarse cornmeal \$35; chop \$32 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

After touching the lowest prices yet this season, the wheat market took a new upward swing, helped by big export sales, chiefly Canadian. The wet weather in the northwest, as well as the large purchasing for Europe, had a good deal to do with the fresh strength which the market displayed.

CORN

The average of four unofficial forecasts of the corn crop of September 1 was 2,693,000,000 bushels, as compared with the last official figure of 2,577,000,000 bushels. This is still a small crop, however, as the average of the past five years, including the extremely small 1924 crop, is 2,849,000,000 bushels.

RYE

The rye market has been weak along with wheat. Export business still is lacking, and domestic milling demand is not broad enough to absorb the new crop movement, so that the visible supply is steadily mounting.

OATS

Oats prices have dropped to new low levels on the crop. Slow demand for the after-harvest movement, and declines in other grains were back of the weakness. The visible supply is increasing rapidly, and speculative buying is indifferent.

last year. The crop is not much under the five-year average, however, while the oats consuming population will be smaller than the average of the past five years because of the reductions in horses and cattle.

SEEDS

The seed market is awaiting the fall demand to open up and little activity is to be expected until then. Clover seed prices are strong, but further advances are unlikely until there is a more definite idea as to the size of the crop.

FEEDS

The feed market is dull, with offerings plentiful and demand lagging. Lower levels are generally predicted unless demand picks up considerably, as supplies in mill hands are large and may be put on the market at any time.

EGGS

The fresh egg market continues to establish new high prices from day to day as a result of light receipts which are smaller than at the corresponding time last season. The shortage of extra fine stock and an oversupply of short-held eggs of medium quality have resulted in the widening out of the range of values based on quality.

fresh eggs steadily diminishing, and reserve stocks being reduced, the market is expected to continue on its advancing trend.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 33@34c; extras 34½@35½c; ordinary firsts 27@30c; miscellaneous 33c; checks 20@26c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 33½@35c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 32c; light springers 26c; broilers 21c; ducks 26c.

BUTTER

The butter market has weakened under the influence of freer offerings and moderate demand. The trend of production will govern the market during the next month, but receipts are the smallest for the corresponding period in several years, and production can scarcely make a sharp recovery at this time of year.

Prices on 92-score creamery were; Chicago 41¼c; New York 43¼c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 38@40½c per pound.

APPLES

Supplies of apples continue in excess of demand, and prices declined slightly again last week. Illinois Wealthy and Maiden Blush apples, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1@1.25 per bushel basket at Chicago.

POTATOES

The potato market declined after the recent sharp advance to new high prices for the season, but prices still average slightly higher than a year ago. Main crop states are now the leading sources of supply, and offerings are liberal. Producers are inclined to hold back whenever prices begin to sag.

clined to hold back whenever prices begin to sag, so that the market probably will hold fairly steady with a tendency toward a higher level. Wisconsin round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2.40@2.65 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

WOOL

Wool prices have been strong in the last ten days, and advances of one-half to one cent per grease pound have been noted. Mills have bought more actively, and have asked for prompt delivery, indicating that their stocks of some grades are scanty.

MARKETS BY RADIO.

DAILY market reports and weather forecasts may be obtained each week day from the following Michigan stations: WKAR—Michigan State College, 12:00 noon.

WCX—Detroit Free Press, at 2:15 P. M.

WWJ—Detroit News, 10:25 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M.

WGHP—Geo. Harrison Phelps, 7:00 P. M.

ers predominated, with American interests inactive.

Boston reports sales of Ohio delaine at 45c, grease basis, with 46c quotable for choice lots. Half, three-eighths and quarter-blood combing wools are bringing 43@44c.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

A sharp rise in the price of tomatoes was the big feature of the markets. The cool weather of the last few days has held up ripening and reduced the supply. Early sales ranged from \$1.25@2 a bushel, but later on most were \$3 a bushel.

Good sweet corn moved off well, but the call for inferior stock was quite slow. Fancy cauliflower was quickly taken at \$3.50@4 a bushel, and even inferior stock did not last long. A few beans were sold for \$2@2.50 per bushel, but the majority ranged from \$1.50@2 a bushel.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

Oct. 26-29—Clark's Holstein Special, Fond du Lac, Wis. Write O. G. Clark, West Salem, Wis., for catalog.

Fleece Wool Wanted

Traugott Schmidt & Son, 508, Monroe, Detroit, Mich., are paying the following prices, delivered in Detroit for Michigan wool:

Medium and fine 40c, rejection 30c.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, September 6.

CHICAGO

Cattle.

Receipts 4,000. Market on light hogs uneven, considerably improved from early sales; mostly steady with last week's close; heavy hogs dull; packers buying little; late sales holding better; tops \$14.25; light pigs 150-210-lb. average at \$13.75@14.15; few 260-300-lb. butchers \$12.30@12.90; early bulk of better grade packing sows \$10@11; heavies down to \$9.50 and below; supply of pigs increased, demand very slow; early bid around 25c lower.

Cattle.

Receipts 26,000. Market-fed steer trade uneven, steady to 15c higher; choice yearlings up; mostly slaughter steers, packers and feeders strong; top yearlings \$11.10; heavies \$10.85; she stock slow and mostly 10@25c lower; bulls 10@15c lower; vealers mostly 50c lower at \$14 down to the packers.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 29,000. Market fat lambs weak to 25c lower; no westerners sold; top natives \$13.50 for small killers; early bulk at \$13.75@14; choice held at \$14.25 to packers; culls weak, early sales around \$9.50; sheep about steady; fat ewes \$5@6.25; most indications feeding lambs weak.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 232. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$9.75@10.75. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00@10.00. Handy weight butchers 8.50@9.00. Mixed steers and heifers 7.25@7.75. Handy light butchers 6.50@7.25. Light butchers 5.00@6.00. Best cows 5.50@6.50. Butcher cows 4.75@5.25. Cutters 4.00@4.25. Canners 3.00@3.75.

Choice light bulls 6.00@6.75. Bologna bulls 5.50@6.50. Stock bulls 5.00@5.50. Feeders 6.00@7.25. Stockers 5.25@6.25. Milkers and springers \$55.00@90.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 763. Market slow to 15c lower. Mixed hogs \$14.50. Pigs and lights 14.25@14.50. Yorkers 14.50. Roughs 10.25. Heavy 11.50@12.50. Stags 8.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 760. Market steady. Best grades \$16.50@17.00. Fair to good 13.25. Best lambs 14.00@14.25. Fair lambs 12.50@13.50. Light to common lambs 9.00@11.00. Fair to good sheep 6.00@7.00. Culls and common 2.00@4.00.

Calves.

Receipts 765. Market steady.

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 1,271. Market uneven and mostly steady to 25c higher; pigs and lights full weak to lower; top light weights \$14.75; 200-250 lbs. \$14@14.60; 260-300 lbs. \$13@14; 300 lbs. up \$12.25@12.75; packing sows \$9.75@10.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 300. Market is steady to slow; best light weight steers at \$11; heifers \$10.50; very good kind \$8.50.

Calves.

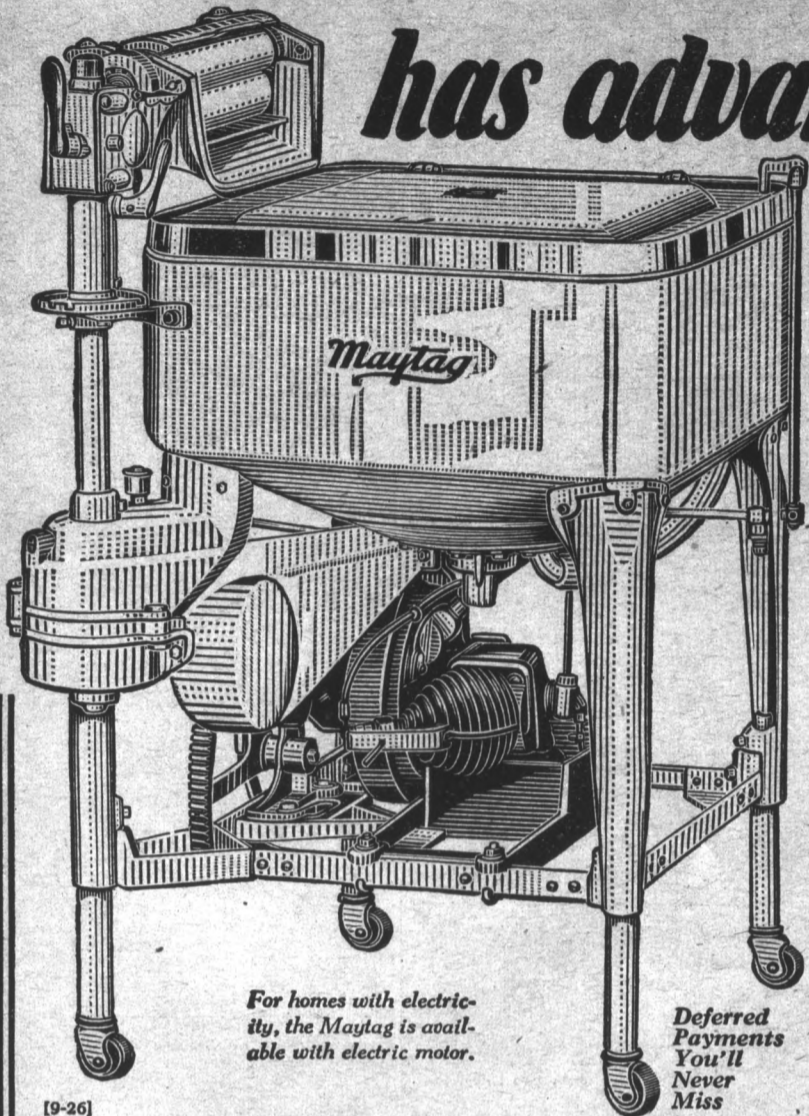
Receipts 300. Market slow, weak to 50c lower; bulk fed at \$14.50; few head at \$15; medium grade slow.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 600. Market around steady; top lambs \$14.35; culls \$11.50; few early fat ewes \$6@7.

This Cast Aluminum TUB

*has advantages possessed
by no other WASHER*



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

[9-26]

THE Maytag Tub is "machinery free"—all washing space—holds four gallons more than other tubs, and, being heavy cast-aluminum, it keeps the water hot for an entire washing. It will not rust, split, shrink, swell nor corrode. It cleans itself in 30 seconds and empties itself.

Because of the scientific shape of this Cast-Aluminum Tub, and the marvelous Gyrafoam principle, the Maytag washes twice as fast as other washers, and washes cleaner—a big tubful in 3 to 7 minutes. Grimy work-clothes, and greasy overalls are washed perfectly clean without hand-rubbing, yet the daintiest garments are washed with hand carefulness.

Runs With Gasoline or Electricity

For farm homes without electricity, the Maytag is equipped with in-built gasoline engine—the Maytag Multi-Motor. This compact, simple, powerful, smooth-running little gasoline engine starts with a turn of the foot lever and does a big farm washing on a few cents worth of gasoline.

FREE TRIAL for a Whole Week's Wash

The Maytag is sold by washing, not talking. It has won world leadership by selling itself through trial demonstrations in the home.

PHONE OR WRITE any dealer listed below. Without obligation, get a Maytag to try on your biggest washing. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa

INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH; 923 North Capital Ave. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

| Town | Michigan | Dealer |
|--|-----------------------------|--------|
| Adrian | Wilcox Hdwe. Co. | |
| Alabaster | D. E. Christenson | |
| Albion | Albion Maytag Co. | |
| Allegan | Vos Electric Co. | |
| Alma | Alma Maytag Co. | |
| Almont | Pollard Hdwe. Co. | |
| Alpena | J. A. Smith | |
| Ann Arbor | Ann Arbor Maytag Co. | |
| Bad Axe | Slack Bros. | |
| Bangor | J. G. Miller & Son | |
| Battle Creek | Battle Creek Maytag Co. | |
| Bay City | Bay City Maytag Co. | |
| Beaverton | A. T. Brown, Jr. | |
| Belding | Brown-Hall Co. | |
| Belleville | John E. Rice | |
| Bellevue | Will C. Dyer | |
| Benton Harbor | Cutler & Downing | |
| Bessemer | Maytag Sales Co. | |
| Big Rapids | J. R. Bennett & Son | |
| Birmingham | Hawthorne Electric Co. | |
| Blanchard | N. C. Mason | |
| Brighton | Geo. B. Ratz & Son | |
| Britton | Alexander Gibson | |
| Bronson | Werner Brothers | |
| Brown City | Lorn Koyl | |
| Buchanan | Hamilton & Anderson | |
| Burns | John Hoeksema | |
| Cadillac | Webber-Ashworth Co. | |
| Caledonia | Wegner & Clemens | |
| Calumet, Pearce Hdwe. & Furn. Co. Ltd. | | |
| Capac | Capac Maytag Co. | |
| Carleton | E. W. Hartsig | |
| Caro | Fred J. Purdy | |
| Carson City | Community Power Co. | |
| Caseville | L. R. Thomas | |
| Cedar Springs | John Buecus | |
| Centerline | Rinke Hdwe. Co. | |
| Centerville | Forbes Maytag Co. | |
| Central Lake | J. H. Smith & Sons | |
| Charlottesville | Mate Furniture Co. | |
| Cheboygan | Michigan Public Service Co. | |
| Chelsea | Chelsea Hdwe. Co. | |
| Clare | Clare Hdwe. & Implt. Co. | |
| Coldwater | G. W. Harding & Son | |
| Coloma | Coloma Hdwe. Co. | |
| Coopersville | Durham Hdwe. Co. | |
| Crosswell | C. W. Lindke | |
| Crystal Falls | L. A. Henry | |
| Dearborn | Neuendorf Hdwe. Co. | |
| DeKerville | Stoutenburg & Wilson | |
| Detroit | Detroit Maytag Co. | |
| Dowagiac | Hamilton & Anderson | |
| Dundee | Cauchie & Gray | |
| Durand | Hub. Elec. Heat & Pibg. Co. | |
| Easton Rapids | Bromeling & Pettit | |
| Edmore | Edmore H. & I. Co. | |
| Elsie | M. E. Williams | |
| Escanaba | Escanaba Maytag Store | |
| Evart | W. B. Orr | |
| Fairchild | Fairchild Gen. Store | |

| Town | Michigan | Dealer |
|--|-------------------------------|--------|
| Farmington | N. J. Eisenlord & Son | |
| Fenton | E. A. Lockwood | |
| Flat Rock | M. F. Keenan | |
| Flint | The Flint Maytag Co. | |
| Flushing | James B. French | |
| Fennville | Dickinson Bros. | |
| Fowlerville | Will Sidell & Son | |
| Frankenmuth | A. Nuechterlein | |
| Fraser | Arthur H. Schneider | |
| Fremont | Henry VanTatenhove | |
| Gaylord | Michigan Public Service Co. | |
| Gladstone | Buckeye Store | |
| Grand Haven | Grand Haven Maytag Co. | |
| Grand Marais | R. E. Schneider | |
| Grand Rapids | Grand Rapids Maytag Co. | |
| Grayling | Grayling Electric Company | |
| Greenville | Brown-Hall Co. | |
| Hale | Nunn's Hdwe. | |
| Hamilton | Harry J. Lampen | |
| Hancock, Pearce Hdwe. & Furn. Co. Ltd. | | |
| Hanover | Butters Brothers | |
| Harbor Beach | Robert Allison | |
| Hart | R. J. Wietzke | |
| Hartford | J. W. Walker | |
| Hastings | Miller Furniture Co. | |
| Hemlock | J. E. Fuller | |
| Hermansville | Wendt & Bartl | |
| Hillsdale | Hillsdale Maytag Co. | |
| Holland | DeVries & Dorabos | |
| Homer | Maytag Store | |
| Hopkins | Vern A. Washburn | |
| Houghton | Pearce Hdwe. & Furn. Co. Ltd. | |
| Howell | Charles H. Sutton | |
| Hudson | H. T. Dillon & Co. | |
| Ida | N. A. Weipert and Sons | |
| Ionia | Ionia Maytag Co. | |
| Iron Mountain | Northern Sales Co. | |
| Iron River | Iron Range Lt. & Pr. Co. | |
| Ironwood | Maytag Sales Co. | |
| Ishpeming | William Leininger | |
| Ithaca | C. C. Ogle | |
| Jackson | Jackson Maytag Co. | |
| Kalamazoo | Kalamazoo Maytag Company | |
| Lake Linden | Pearce H. & F. Co. | |

| Town | Michigan | Dealer |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------|
| Lakeview | G. E. Wood | |
| L'Anse | Baraga County Hdwe. Co. | |
| Lansing | Lansing Maytag Co. | |
| Lapeer | Lapeer Hdwe. Co. | |
| Lawrence | J. Thompson and Son | |
| Leland | Otto Schwarz | |
| Linden | M. W. Johnson | |
| Linwood | T. J. Wright | |
| Ludington | Palm Furniture Co. | |
| Manchester | Fred G. Houch | |
| Manistee | Warren A. Graves | |
| Marine City | A. A. Bachler | |
| Marquette | A. R. Schlechter | |
| Marquette | Kelly Hdwe. Co. | |
| Marshall | The Albion Maytag Company | |
| Maybee | C. & G. Hochradel | |
| Merrill | Alex. McDonald | |
| Midland | H. C. Eastman | |
| Midland | Maytag Multi-Motor Sales Co. | |
| Milan | Geddis & Norcross | |
| Millford | Reid Hdwe. Co. | |
| Millington | Fred B. Willis & Co. | |
| Minden City | Frank E. Mahon | |
| Mio | Orvin Kurtz | |
| Monroe | Monroe Maytag Co. | |
| Monroe | W. F. Schmidt | |
| Monroe | J. F. Myers | |
| Mt. Clemens | Mt. Clemens Maytag Co. | |
| Mt. Pleasant | Mt. Pleasant H. & F. Co. | |
| Munising | Munising Hdwe. Co. | |
| Muskegon | N. G. Vanderlinde | |
| Nahma | Bay Denoquet Co. | |
| Nashville | Fred K. Bullis | |
| Niles | Hamilton & Anderson | |
| North Branch | Dan'l Orr & Sons | |
| Onsted | Glancy Bros. | |
| Ontonagon | Pearce Hdwe. & Furn. Co. | |
| Otisville | Parker Hdwe. Co. | |
| Otsego | The Jones Hdwe. | |
| Ovid | Marshall & Olson | |
| Owosso | The Owosso Maytag Company | |
| Parma | Geo. W. Hunn | |
| Paw Paw | H. C. Waters & Co. | |
| Perry | Rann & Hart | |
| Perrinton | E. H. Lucas | |

| Town | Michigan | Dealer |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Petersburg | A. C. Gradolph | |
| Petoskey | A. Fochtman Dept. Store | |
| Pigeon | E. Paul & Son | |
| Plainwell | Plainwell Maytag Co. | |
| Plymouth | Comer Hardware Co. | |
| Pontiac | Pontiac Maytag Co. | |
| Port Hope | Engle & Smith | |
| Port Huron | Port Huron Maytag Co. | |
| Port Huron | W. P. Smith Hdwe. Co. | |
| Pottersville | B. J. Fowler | |
| Prairieville | F. J. Hughes | |
| Redford | C. K. Krugler Co. | |
| Reed City | Sam T. Johnson | |
| Remus | E. A. Welch | |
| Richmond | C. W. Belcher | |
| Riverdale | R. E. Moble | |
| Rochester | The Geo. Burr Hardware | |
| Rogers City | L. R. Thomas | |
| Romeo | W. Geo. Smith | |
| Royal Oak | Lawson Lumber & Coal Co. | |
| St. Charles | Thorsby Furniture Co. | |
| St. Johns | St. Johns Electric Shop | |
| St. Louis | Ray J. Corey | |
| Saginaw | Saginaw Maytag Co. | |
| Sandusky | Otis Hdwe. Co. | |
| Sault Sainte Marie | Cowell & Burns | |
| Sebewaing | J. C. Liken & Co. | |
| Shelby | A. J. Rankin | |
| Shepherd | L. H. Barnes | |
| Smiths Creek | H. Neal & Son | |
| S. Haven | Mersons Furn. & Music Store | |
| S. Rockwood | John Strong Co. | |
| Sparta | J. C. Ballard & Co. | |
| Stanton | Glen Gardner | |
| Sturgis | Forbes Maytag Co. | |
| Tawas City | Fred Luedtke | |
| Tecumseh | Baldwin Hardware Co. | |
| Temperance | R. W. Brunt | |
| Three Rivers | Forbes Maytag Co. | |
| Traverse City | Wilson Furniture Co. | |
| Trenton | Trenton Hardware Co. | |
| Trufant | A. G. Miller | |
| Unionville | J. H. Kemp & Co. | |
| Utica | E. W. Hahn | |
| Walden | Maytag Sales Co. | |
| Waldenburg | William Stiers | |
| Waldron | E. J. Wilson | |
| Walled Lake | Frank S. Nook | |
| Waltz | Krsyszke Bros. | |
| Warren | Fred Lutz | |
| Watersmeet | Iron Range Lt. & Pr. Co. | |
| Watervliet | H. Pierce & Son | |
| Wayland | M. L. Looyengood | |
| Wayne | John J. Orr | |
| West Branch | E. H. McGowan | |
| Wheeler | C. W. Lanshaw | |
| Whitehall | W. C. Snyder | |
| Woodland | Daniel B. Green | |
| Wyandotte | Russel Sup. Store | |
| Ypsilanti | Wheeler Hdwe. Co. | |

Maytag
Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT.